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VOL. 1 NO. 186 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2.30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
11th Oct.	Salsette ..	6066	Mooltan..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8600	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Moreа	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Marmora..	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Malwa....	11000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina....	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Mongolia..	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8600	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6066	Macedonia	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8006	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Mooltan ..	10.00
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Morea ..	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Marmora..	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Moldavia..	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Medina ..	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6066	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or Rs. 528	(Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	29th Sept.	10th Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	[illegible]
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	6th Nov	[illegible]

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TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta ..A&C	7630*	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester ..A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris A&C	923.*	13th April.	11th April.
City of KarachiA&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore ...A&C	6375	....	29th April
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475	27th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	278	891	429	649
London via Marseilles .	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	603	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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LINGA .. 2185, Fri. 10th Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 13th Oct. 11 a.m. † P. D. & C.M.

‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 30th October.
†PURNEA ..	3396	,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday, 27th Nov.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.
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8th October, 1913.

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MARBLE STATUARY

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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of a thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World known Bluthner Pianos.

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Apply with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.

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Consulting Architect to Government. 0554

WANTED for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for Women, Benares, Surgical Theatre Sister. Pay Rs. 100 with board, lighting, punkhas and dhobi found. Only those versed in modern Aseptic Technique need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN trained SURGICAL NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Surat, Furnished Quarters free. Salary Rs. 80 to 100 and messing, etc. Apply to the COLLECTOR, Surat, with testimonials.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS for 2 Large Rooms, with Bath rooms and verandahs, E. I. and F., with or without board opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box 79, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0555

WANTED.

WANTED by the end of October '13 two Graduates, one strong in English and History, pay Rs. 65-1-70, the other in Science, pay Rs. 75-1-80, for the Colvin High School, Mahmudabad, Dist. Sitapur. Applications with attested copies of testimonials and stating previous experience, should be made to the INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Lucknow, as soon as possible.

WANTED an experienced ELECTRICAL WIREMAN for the Office of the Electric Inspector, P. W. D., Central Provinces, Nagpur, on a salary Rs. 60 p.m., on probation for three months. After this period, if he gives satisfaction, he will be brought on the regular temporary establishment.
Applications should be submitted with copies of testimonials to
THE ELECTRIC INSPECTOR,
P. W. D., C. P., Nagpur.

A EUROPEAN LADY on the Apollo Bunder can offer excellent accommodation to Bachelors. E. I. and Fans also supplies meals outside. English table a speciality. Apply Box 84, "Bombay Chronicle." 0574

BUYING AGENT with offices in Glasgow, offers services to reliable firms on reasonable Commission. Any class of goods and Engineering Specialities. Good connection with Manufacturers. Apply Box No. 83, "Bombay Chronicle." 0573

STORES and PROVISIONS—WANTED at once experienced ATTENDERS used to the trade and must be good workers. No others need apply. Salary and Commission to suitable applicants.
GENERAL MANAGER,
Treacher and Co., Ltd.,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A FEW couples of Fox-hounds for sale. Apply Capt. T. LUCAS, Govt. House, Poona.

FOR SALE—LADY'S long Fur Coat. Cost 10 guineas. No reasonable offer refused. Can be seen by apply to Box No. 77, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0551

FOR SALE—16-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Sunbeam MOTOR CAR in first class order and condition. Rs. 4,500 or offer. Owner gone home. Apply Box No. 82, "Bombay Chronicle." 0573

FOR SALE two Genuine IVORY PIECES. Both measuring about 7½ feet in length. Weight 100 lbs. each. Apply.
HARIDAS MADHAVJI RAJA,
c/o. Chhaganlal & Co.,
Opp. Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

OWING TO MOURNING—all from Home this month from noted Paris and London houses—meant for coming winter season mostly new some never worn and hardly a quarter of what they cost owner, not known in India.
1. Pale grey coat and skirt of wide ribbed all pure silk material, grey chiffon blouse trimmed silver to match, skirt newest drapery, wide deep blue moire sash swathed round hips, coat lined white satin, never worn, (Maison Belon), Rs. 60. 2. Soft white satin foulard frock, with round black spot, small basque round bodice, trimmed white net, embroidered white passementerie, buttons, waist-band and large bow in front of lovely shade cerise ribbon, under-skirt of soft white silk (Maison Belon) Rs. 50. 3. Pink chiffon velvet ball gown, tunic of white Brussels net, edged crystal fringe, bodice trimmed rich silver lace, worn once, new, Rs. 60 (from Ferluce). 4. Primrose crepe de chine ball gown trimmed very fine white lace and small different coloured chiffon roses, never worn, a lovely frock, Rs. 50. 5. Tea gown entirely made of cream lace, with insertions of heavy lace trimmed chestnut satin, made on soft white silk, never worn, (Marshall and Snellgroye) for Rs. 45. 6. Ball gown of white Liberty satin trimmed white chiffon, lace and pearls, worn once, absolutely new, Rs. 60. 7. Ball gown of Royal blue chiffon woven with bunches of large silver flower, made over pale pink satin, bodice and skirt outlined with bands of paste diamonds, worn twice as new, from Robaine, Rs 60. 8. Long black satin evening or afternoon coat trimmed black chiffon velvet, and long black silk fringe lined soft black silk, very smart and in perfect condition, for Rs. 30. 9. Ivory cream chiffon velvet afternoon frock (all pure silk), deep white net yoke trimmed brown marabout draped skirt, worn a few times, perfectly new and a beautiful gown, Rs 45. 10. Black chiffon velvet coat and skirt trimmed black silk braid and black silk hand embroidery, draped skirt, hardly worn and as new (Robaine), lined Royal blue satin for Rs. 45. 11. Dark blue serge coat and skirt with collar and cuffs of hand embroidered nattier blue linen short coat lined white satin, as new and very smart, beautifully cut skirt, Rs. 30. 12. Pink linen frock, long tunic turned over white linen collar, front of tucked and frilled white cambric, never worn, for Rs. 30. 13. Exquisite garden party frock of ivory satin charmeuse trimmed fine white lace, and long silk fringe, skirt beautifully draped worn 3 times and perfectly new, Rs. 50. 14. Gown of finest white face cloth, lace sleeves, deep net yoke, trimmed lace and small touch of lovely nattier blue velvet a charming frock from Ferluce, as new, Rs. 45. 15. Very smartly cut suit of all wool nattier blue eponge cloth very smartly tailored coat lined white satin Rs. 25. 16. Aft. gown of smethyst silk crepon bodice trimmed dull oxydized lace and pearl and amethyst trimmings very pretty, from Buckmaster, for Rs. 45. These last two items are larger measurements and both dresses worn but in excellent condition. 17. Black tucked chiffon blouse over white satin with small white satin collar hand embroidered in silk, very pretty, Rs. 8. 18. 2 silk shirts (cream glace), worn, at Rs. 2 each, 19 Dark mole shantung coat and skirt short coat very smart, worn, silk in coat perished, Rs. 10. 20. Small dark blue hat (Woolland) trimmed pheasant's wing, Rs. 5. 21. Evening blue silk brocade petticoat trimmed net and ribbon, Rs. 5 Measurements about front 42, waist 26, bust 38. No approval possible, sent V.P.P. in order of application received. These things must be sold before October 30th as owner is returning Home immediately—Apply H.S., c/o GRINDLAY & CO., Bankers, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—1. MAXIMITE—T. B. Ch. Aus. G. by 'Blodshot,' 7 years; upto any weight; very good looking, very fast and handy and lots of quality —Price Rs. 3,000.
2. PALADIN.—Ch. W. G., up to any weight, good looking, very fast and exceptionally handy; very quick and easy to play, played in the 'Mahableshwar Tournament 1912,' also ran in 'Mahableshwar Races' and came second.—Price Rs. 2,500.
3. MINX.—T. B. Ch. W. M., very well bred and good looking, by 'Magistrate' from a 'Predominant' mare, 6 years, exceptionally handy, very fast and strong, upto weight.—Price Rs. 2,000.
4. CHESTER-LOU.—T. B. Ch. Aus. M. very well bred and good looking by 'Bloodshot' dam by 'Grand Master,' 6 years, light mouth, plenty of weight, fast and easy to play.—Price Rs. 1,500.
5. MIRTH.—Br. Aus. M., 6 years, good looking and upto any weight, fast and partially trained. Price Rs. 1,500.
6. PALOTTA.—T. B. Br. Aus. M., 6 years, good looking by 'Chesterman' dam by 'Rouge-et-noir,' up to any weight, fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 1,500.
7. PAQUITTA.—T. B. Gr. Aus. M., by 'Amhurst,' 6 years, light weight, very fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 900.
8. PATIENCE.—Bay Aus. M., 5 years, strong and very fast, a good medium weight pony; partially trained.—Price Rs. 900.
9. VELOCITY.—Bay High Class Arab, 6 years, plenty of quality and weight, very fast and handy, easy to play.—Price Rs. 1,500.
10. DIJLA.—High Class Gr. Arab, 6 years, upto weight, exceptionally fast, very quick and handy.—Price Rs. 1,500.
11. CHICHESTER.—Chestnut high class Arab, 6 years, upto any weight and plenty of quality; very strong, good looking and good tempered; very fast and exceptionally handy. Has won races.—Price Rs. 1,500.
12. DARWESH.—High class Gr. Arab, 9 years, very nice looking, fast, very handy and easy to play. Ran in Mahableshwar Races and came second.—Price Rs. 1,200.
13. SOLICITOR.—Gr. Arab, 6 years, fine heavy weight pony, fast and easy to play, good mouth.—Price Rs. 900.
14. SCINDE.—Gr. Arab, 7 years, very strong pony, light mouth, fast and handy to play.—Price Rs. 900.
15. VOLUNTEER.—Bay Arab, 6 years, upto weight, very fast and handy, partially trained.—Price Rs. 1,000.
16. BOLERO.—Gr. Arab, very fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 700.
17. DEWAN.—Gr. Arab, 5 years, very fast and strong pony, easy to play and upto weight.—Price Rs. 800.
1. All above Ponies priced low to secure immediate sale as the owner has given up playing Polo this season.
2. All Ponies except Nos. 6, 7, 8, 15 and 16, are upto Tournament form and were going to have been entered in the coming Polo Tournament Season, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 15 and 16 are fast and promising and should make first class ponies. Nos. 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17 hold also W. I. T. Certificates.
3. Nos. 10, 11, 13 and 16 should win first class races after good training.
4. All Ponies are measured for life and are believed to be absolutely sound; open to Veterinary examination.
5. Reasonable offers will be considered.
For further particulars apply to:—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. The Raja of Dhar,
Central India.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie fully furnished. Excellent situation, over looking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO BE LET—From 1st January, or probably sooner, "The Cabins" in Middle Collaba, right on the sea, a commodious Upper-storied Bungalow with stables—will be let either entire or each floor separately. For rent etc. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office " " 2611.

TO BE LET—From 1st November the top floor of "MALDON HOUSE" in Marine Lines. Minton tile flooring, Electric lights and fans, hot and cold water, English Bath tubs, superior servants' quarters and stabling and the best sanitary arrangements. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office " " 2611.
0552

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS, 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1133.]

Patron.

The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

President-in-Council.

James McDonald Esqr., J. P. Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).

Offg. President-in-Council.

Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.

EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governess, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicity, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.

Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

PLANTATION, SAFEST INVESTMENT:—FREE-HOLD rights, coast land, AREA 500,000 sqr. meters for OUTRIGHT SALE. Worlds ships, Port vicinity. 5,000 COCOANUTS, planted 8 years. Just BEARING, further 1,000,000 COCOANUTS could BE PLANTED. Fuel existing over Rs. 5,000, FISHING AND PEARL RIGHTS. Purchaser or partners wanted. PESTONJI HORMUSJI, Whiteaway Blds., Bombay, No. 1. 0560

SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE.—14-16 H.-P. Fiat with Landaulette Body in good running condition (English Body). Rs. 3,500.
15. H.-P. Silent night Daimler, two seater. Rs. 4,000.
50-60 H.-P. Minerva, Limousine Landaulette Body, built by the French Motor Car Coy. Rs. 7,500.
Near offers will be considered. For further particulars apply to
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
The Palace,
Mysore.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th October, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th September to 14th October, 1913, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
For The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited.
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
By EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 1st October, 1913.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, will be received by the Medical Store-Keeper to Government, Lahore Cantonment, up to 12 noon on the 1st November 1913, for the supply of Local Medical Stores, Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Sundries to the Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantonment, from 15th April 1914 to 15th April 1915.
2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms, which can be obtained from the Medical Store-Keeper up to 25th October 1913, on payment of one rupee and which must have the address and signature of the tenderer in full in English. Lists of the Stores will be supplied along with the tender form.
3. The Medical Store-keeper to Government reserves the right under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to accept the whole or part of any tender, or to reject the whole without assigning any reason.
4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank receipt for 2 per cent. of their total value as Earnest Money, which will be returned if the tender should be rejected, but in case of the Medical Store-keeper to Government accepting, under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, part of any tender only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest money deposit will be confiscated.
5. Tenders received after the time fixed, or not complying with these conditions, will be rejected.
6. Rates are required for delivery at the Medical Store Depot, Lahore Cantonment, but in the case of tenders from a distance (except Lahore) sending their supplies by rail and having no local agents the Medical Store-keeper to Government will take delivery at the Railway Station, Lahore Cantonment West.
C. F. MARR, MAJOR I.M.S.,
Offg. Medical Store-Keeper to Govt.,
Lahore Cantonment.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-Western Fast Ex. Passenger. 1,2,3.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Fast Ex. Passenger. 1,2,3.
H.M. H.M.		H.M. H.M.
21-0 21-45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr. 8-30 6-45
3-50 6-55	Arr. Delhi ..	Dep. 60 21-20
2-23 ..	Arr. Meerut Cantt.	Dep. 2-11 ..
·27 ..	Arr. Saharanpur ..	Dep. 23-5 ..
9-7 ..	Arr. Lahore ..	Dep. 20-20 ..
15-50 ..	Arr. Rawalpindi ..	Dep. 13-32 ..
20-13 ..	Arr. Peshawar Cantt.	Dep. 8-48 ..

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag., General Traffic Manager.
250

NOTICE.

RIPPING COURSERS, PEDIGREE TERRIERS, ETC.

ROUGH Hair Greyhound Bitch strain Deerhound, 11 months, 24 inches. Rs. 65.
Greyhound Bitch strain Rampur, 2½ years, 25 inches, Rs. 60.
Rampur Greyhound Bitch, 3½ years, 25 inches, Rs. 55.
Above regularly hunted, fast, keen, excellent tacklers, jack, fox, etc.
English Greyhound sapling Bitch 4½ months, 21 inches, shaping well, Rs. 60.
Exceedingly powerful white Bull Dog, 13 months, ideal guard and companion, under control, very game, Rs 100.
W. G., aged, hunted regularly to hounds, safe across country, used to harness, Rs. 200.
Litters Smooth and Wire Hair Fox Terrier Pups. Pedigree contains best blood obtainable with several champions. Available November. Each, Rs. 30.
Incubator "Cycle Hatcher" with Brooder, 30-egg capacity, Rs. 45.
Address: ROTHSCHILD KENNEL, POULTRY and DAIRY FARM, "Cuthbertville," 10, Muir Road, Allahabad.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the Main Building of the King-Emperor Edward VII. Technical School, Dhulia, costing Rs. 61,000.
2. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes must accompany the tender, the forms of which can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of rupee one per cent.
3. Particulars regarding the work can be seen at the undersigned's office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on all days except Sundays.
4. The right to accept or reject a tender without assigning reasons rests with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
5. Tenders must be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on 20th October, 1913.
W. N. CARTLAND,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
West Khandesh.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of sub-section 7 of section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, NOTICE is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards, Justices and Fellows respectively has been published as required by sub-section 6 of the aforesaid section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rupee one per copy between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said list or who (his own name having been entered in the List) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the list in which his name appears or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as the representative of any undivided family, association of body of individuals should send in his claim, objection or application as the case may be to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November 1913 in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.
J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 7th October 1913. 0575

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUMMER AND WINTER CLOTHING MATERIAL DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Summer and Winter Clothing Material" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1913, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The cloths will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Yard, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of tender.
The following are the items required:—

COTTON MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth Drill Blue 27" wide to standard pattern	1,50,000
Cloth Drill Khaki 27" wide to standard pattern	20,000
Cloth Drill White 27" wide to standard pattern	50,000
Cloth Drill Red Superior 27" wide to standard pattern	1,000
Cloth Cocton Blue for menials pugrees 24" wide in lengths of 8¼ yards to standard pattern...	2,18,750

WOOLLEN MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth Grey Blanketting to standard pattern	30,000
Cloth Blanketting dyed black to standard pattern	6,000

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state on their tenders at what mills in India, the material will be made or other source of supply.
3. Form of tender with full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each copy required.
4. Samples of various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, the 19th November, 1913.
5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Summer and Winter Clothing Material" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 or other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).
6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.
7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.
8. The acceptance or rejection of the tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of tenders.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 3rd Oct., 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
MORE STARTLING THAN EVER.
THE WONDERFUL JAPS
IN AN ENTIRELY
NEW PROGRAMME.
The remaining Parts of
"PROTEA"
ARE MORE DRAMATIC EVEN THAN THE FIRST.
If you want to see the first part, come at **6** or **9-30**
and then stay to see the whole film—no extra charge.
ALL PICTURES AT 8-30 SHOW.
MATINEE ON THURSDAY.
at 3 p.m.
Being the Dusera Bank Holiday
THE PROGRAMME WILL BE
1. QUEEN BESS.
as played by
MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT
and
2. THE EGAWA TROUPE OF JAPANESE ACROBATS.
147

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PROTEA.
(5000 Feet Long Drama—4 Parts Complete)
Thousands have seen this great film during the past week, and at the earnest request of many patrons it is to be shown for
ONE WEEK MORE.
So don't miss this chance! Please note:—
HALF PRICES AS USUAL.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30, to 12.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday, & Sunday 5 to 6-30.
300

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of THE SAID FIRM and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, that is to say the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name style and firm of CRAWFORD & CO., WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 11th of October 1913.
The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., at any time during business hours.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF HUNGARIAN, FEZ, CYCLE, BENGALORE, MAHARAJA AND CHRISTY'S CAPS, AND LEATHER STRIPES FOR CAPS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Yezra Yamin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the shop situate at 43, Mirza Street (Parsi Gully), out of Fort, on FRIDAY, 10th October, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) the shop goods consisting of Bengalore Maharaja, Cycle and Christy's caps, waist-bands useful to Mogals, leather, stripes for caps, gadlas, takias, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of and the balance to be paid for, within two days after the day of sale.
CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

Rowlands' Kalydor
Makes your skin soft and smooth.
You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use
Rowland's Kalydor
"For Your Skin."
This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.
In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I P Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

275 TONS BROWN LINSEED.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Solapur Street, (Dana Bunder), in the Godown of Messrs Kilachand Devchand & Co., the following goods of September delivery:—
By order of Mr. Gopiram Bhagatram and on account and at the risk of Goormukhrai Sookhanand.
200 tons brown linseed (in eight lots of 25 tons each) equal to 2,464 bags.
By order of Mr. Davekeran Ramkoomar and on account and at the risk of Goormukhrai Sookhanand.
75 tons brown linseed (in 3 lots of 25 tons each), equal to 924 bags.
A deposit of 25 per cent. shall have to be paid by the purchaser on the lots being knocked down to him and the balance of the purchase money to be paid, and goods must be removed within two days after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 BALES F. P. COTTON.
Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th October, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables, at the risk of the owners the following F. P. bales of cotton somewhat damaged by fire and water:—
25 bales F. P. cotton forming part of the consignment of 118 bales booked under Nasirabad to Colaba Inv. No. 16, R. R., No. 2111 of 16th January, 1913, consigned by Nemichand to Jawaharmal.
21 bales F. P. cotton forming part of 69 bales booked under Nasirabad to Colaba Inv. No. 17 R. R. 2142 of 10-1-13, consigned by Kalyanmall to Gadmal G.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Oct., 1913. 256

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 8.

979. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—
I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House to-day Wednesday 8th instant at 5.30 P.M.
II. "C" Company will parade on Friday at 6.30 P.M. at Head-Quarters.
III. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Monday at 7. A.M. and Friday at 6. P.M.
IV. "E" (Cyclist) Company will parade to-day Wednesday the 8th instant at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9.15 P.M.
V. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6.15 P.M. to-day Wednesday the 8th instant.
VI. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday the 8th instant at 9 P.M. Dress.—Uniform. Arms and accoutrement will be issued on parade.

980. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 8th instant at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7.30 A.M. Dress.—Mufti. Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade.

981. *Adjutant's Office.*—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Thursday the 9th instant on account of public holiday.

982. *Enrolment.*—The undermaned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—
No. 7885 Vol. R. Edwards.
(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Notice

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9.30 P.M. Programe will be published shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct 7.

236. *Duties.*—Duties for Week ending 12th October 1913:—
Orderly Officer Lieut H. G. Allum.
Sergt. No. 1 Company. Sergt C.B. Banks.
" " No. 2 " " O.M.P.Clyne.

233. *Examination.*—The Examination in Semaphore Signalling will be held on Thursday 9th instant. Parade at Back Bay Wireless station at 7-0 A.M.

234. *Gun Drill.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 11th instant for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with helmets.

(Sd) A.D. Curtis, Lieut. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observationss recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in the south-east Punjab. Temperatures both maximum and minimum show a slight rise at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air continues drier than usual in the western districts. Temperature during day is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in upper Sind but skies are clear in other districts. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in Rajputana. Temperature during day is in excess; night temperature is higher than usual in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average at most places. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; the minimum is in defect at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most places; the minimum is also slightly above the average at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.58" and Karwar 0.55". Moderate cloud still persists. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature remains slightly above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in several places. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen on the north Madras coast and a moderately heavy fall in the Madras Deccan and on the Malabar coast. Masulipatam records 4.70", Cuddapah 2.80" and Cochin 2.16". Rainfall has been nearly general on the Coromandel coast and in the south Konkan, and fairly general on the Malabar coast. Colombo reports a few thunder-showers and was rough at Calicut. Skies are moderately to heavily cloude over the greater portion to the south of latitude 15° north. Light or moderate cloud has appeared in the north Punjab and upper Sind owing probably to the reported disturbed weather condition in the north-west. Moderate cloud has spread also over the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Coromandel coast, in the Madras Deccan and on the Malabar coast. Light to moderate showers are probable in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the south Konkan, in Mysore and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 7th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-ARAB						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	85.3	76.8	57	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	96.3	79.3	73	..	0.00	—0.06
Do. (6th)	79.3	77.8	78	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	101.3	85.0	60	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.3	71.5	55	..	10.28	+5.55
Rawalpindi	93.9	63.1	67	..	24.41	+1.89
Lahore	99.4	67.7	60	..	18.00	×2.86
Sirsa	101.3	67.0	58	..	17.81	+6.65
Ambala	96.5	65.1	58	..	28.21	+4.69
Delhi	98.0	74.3	34	..	13.66	—9.88
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.0	73.0	33	..	7.39	—17.18
Mainpuri	102.3	70.1	67	..	10.66	—13.19
Jhansi	103.1	72.5	22	..	9.64	—25.32
Cawnpore	98.1	71.0	63	..	14.25	—14.25
Allahabad	99.1	71.0	63	..	22.36	—12.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	101.1	74.8	55	..	2.91	+0.65
Karachi	86.0	78.0	78	..	12.01	+5.8
Ajmer	99.1	69.2	50	..	11.16	—7.75
Jaipur	102.2	75.1	29	..	12.71	—9.06
Kotah	103.1	76.6	31	..	15.62	—10.55
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.5	70.0	80	..	38.37	+25.05
Dwarka	85.3	76.2	91	..	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	96.1	75.3	59	..	24.55	+6.49
Rajkot	98.6	71.3	60	..	28.53	+2.96
Bhavnagar Para.	99.5	70.8	52	..	35.95	+16.17
Surat	95.9	73.1	54	..	37.46	—2.32
Ahmedabad	102.6	73.7	56	..	35.61	+6.74
Deesa	100.3	62.4	48	..	35.15	+11.94
Neemuch	97.9	66.0	32	..	23.80	—3.28
Indore	97.1	65.1	38	..	36.48	×5.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.3	65.3	72	..	30.39	—20.68
Saugor	97.8	68.1	30	..	22.92	—19.76
Hoshangabad	97.1	65.9	71	..	36.31	—9.72
Khandwa	99.7	65.1	43	..	38.15	+10.36
Akola	100.2	69.0	49	..	26.78	—2.13
Amraoti	96.8	73.8	54	..	34.77	+5.09
Nagpur	97.1	71.3	59	..	43.25	—0.58
Chanda	93.5	73.0	79	..	50.99	+2.84
Raipur	94.7	73.6	72	..	35.33	—9.37
KONKAN						
Bombay	90.6	80.2	91	..	68.61	—0.84
Ratnagiri	88.8	77.2	89	0.03	68.06	—28.98
Mormugao	86.5	74.7	93	0.58	86.02	—0.54
Karwar	85.2	72.5	93	0.55	87.77	—25.43
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.9	66.1	45	..	14.87	—4.91
Ahmednagar	95.1	66.5	46	..	20.82	+2.01
Poona	95.5	70.8	75	..	23.88	+2.67
Sholapur	95.8	71.6	51	..	11.07	—12.06
Bijapur	94.7	71.3	70	..	11.61	—4.34
Belgaum	84.3	67.5	92	0.01	36.25	—3.55
Aurangabad	96.9	68.0	43	..	21.39	—3.29
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.4	70.7	68	..	26.89	+0.44
Hyderabad	89.8	70.2	78	..	14.57	—10.20
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.8	74.8	82	..	87.88	—29.32
Calicut	84.8	75.1	89	0.12	88.61	—7.34
Cochin	86.7	74.9	84	2.16	74.16	—0.64
Colombo	89.5	76.5	95	0.31	17.05	—5.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	73.2	95	4.70	22.21	—1.05
Bellary	92.0	71.3	72	..	7.47	—4.40
Cuddapah	91.0	69.5	82	2.80	11.50	—3.53
Madras	89.9	72.5	72	0.21	11.15	—3.53
Pamban	86.2	76.8	81	..	18.61	—2.77
Coimbator	86.4	71.3	82	..	5.54	—1.65
Trichinopoly	91.1	75.8	71	..	7.85	—5.57
Nagapatam	89.7	72.2	87	0.62	12.85	×1.62

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The depression in the Bay is slowly moving northwards and giving heavy rain chiefly on the Madras coast. Disturbed condition in the north-west, are marked this morning. Dust and thunderstorms have commenced along the frontier. The rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras, Deccan, and the north, Madras coast; fairly general in the West coast and Mysore; local in Assam and south-east, Madras. A few falls also occurred in Burma. Yamethin reports three-quarters of an inch; Coorg and Cuddalore two inches; Cuddapah three; Nellore, six; Masulipatam, five; Cocanada, three; Waltair, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall along the north Madras coast and a few showers in North-west India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 6th October 1913

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·780
Temperature of Air	degrees	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	82·2
Dew Point	"	81·1
Relative humidity of Air	..	0·866
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	5·4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	90·6
Minimum do. do.	..	80·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NW, NE WNW, N W.SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	78
Fall of Rain	inch	0·00
Total fall during month	..	0·00
Total fall during year	..	68·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 7th October	..	0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th October 1913 was 30·039 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft in
Tues.	7	m 4 53	25 9
		4 26 a	23 3
Wed.	8	m 6 21	25 3
		6 16 a	22 9
Thurs.	9	m 7 53	25 4
		8 5 a	23 4
Fri.	10	m 8 50	25 8
		9 6 a	24 3
Satur.	11	m 9 23	26 0
		9 42 a	25 2
Sun.	12	m 9 50	26 4
		10 13 a	26 0
Mon.	13	m 10 16	26 7
		10 43 a	26 9

1913 — Low water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft in
Tues.	7	m 11 43	21 3
		10 35 a	19 2
Wed.	8	1 25 a	20 10
Thurs.	9	m 0 26	19 9
		2 27 a	20 1
Fri.	10	m 1 49	19 9
		3 4 a	19 3
Satur.	11	m 2 42	19 5
		3 32 a	18 6
Sun.	12	m 3 22	19 0
		3 57 a	17 9
Mon.	13	m 3 56	18 8
		4 22 a	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
7. (Tues.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 23 m
8. (Wed.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22 m
9. (Thurs.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21 m
10. (Fri.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21 m
11. (Satur.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 20 m
12. (Sun.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19 m
13. (Mon.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 18 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Oct. 7th.	7h 15 2 m.	A. M.
Full Moon	15th 11h.	34·9 m.	A. M.
Last Quarter.	23rd 4h.	23.0 m.	A. M.
New Moon.	30th 7h	59.2 m.	P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Consols 2½ %	73 5-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.28
Rentes 3 %	87½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45½
Bar Silver Spot	28 1-8
" 2 months hence	28 1-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by china selling	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d.st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000 for Egypt	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 11-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	2
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 7.

THE PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market stood steady today and fluctuated within the range of anna one only. The Market opened at Rs. 95-2 improved to Rs. 95-3 but finally closed at Rs. 95-2 for 31st October delivery.

Ready Paper was in good demand and was placed about an anna more than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened firm today but weakened during the course of the day and the closing tone displayed no strength.

Fazulbhais opened at Rs. 560 but closed at Rs. 547-8.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 525 to Rs. 530.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,970 in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,955.

Standards stood at Rs. 1,365.

Madhavjis changed steady at Rs. 1,280.

Cresent stood steady at Rs. 320 and Finlay at Rs. 321-4.

Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,647-8.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 181 and Preference at Rs. 171.

There was no life in Press Shares.

Tata Steel Ordinarys stood at Rs. 84 and Deferreds at Rs. 164.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	16,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady good biz done	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	7·81 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·30 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13.38 Mar. 13.41.
New York Official noon call Jan 13.42 Mar. 13.45
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·65 Mar 13·72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone — Barely Steady
Estimated Sales .. 17,000
Total Imports .. 17,000
Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
O. N.	7 29	7 27
N. D.	7 22	7 19
D. J.	7 21	7 19
J. F.	7 20	7 18
F. M.	7 20	7 18
M. A.	7 20	7 18
A. M.	7 19	7 16
M. J.	7 19	7 16
J. J.	7 17	7 14

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N	7 31	7 29
N. D.	7 24	7 22
D. J.	7 22	7 21
J. F	7 21	7 20
F. M.	7 21	7 20
M. A	7 20	7 20
A. M	7 19	7 19
M. J	7 18	7 16
J. J.	7 16	7 15
J. A.		

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Day's Exports to Continent	44,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13·41 Previous closing price 13·61.	
Futures at New York Mar. 13·45 Previous closing price. 13·63.	
Declined owing to favorable weather Reports and to Bearish Private crop Reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York price 14·20	Previous
Spot Cotton at New Orleans price 14	Previous
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. price 13.83.	13·62 Previous
Futures at New Orleans Mar. price 13.91	13·68 Previous
Fair Rio Cottee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars	61

A QUACK DOCTOR.

A pilgrim named Shingu, residing at Hazaria Street had lately arrived in Bombay intending to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca. It appears he had been suffering from an acute pain in his leg of which he frequently complained to his neighbours. A Mahomedan quack doctor having heard of this, offered his services to cure his leg. Gladly accepting the after, the pilgrim was conducted under his staircase where an examination of his leg was held by the quack doctor. The latter entered into a lengthy conversation with his patient for about a quarter of an hour and then left, saying he was going to fetch the medicine. Shortly after his departure the pilgrim missed a small cloth bag containing thirteen sovereigns which he had tied round his waist. The quack doctor did not return.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod-Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 7.

The American markets show a decline of 20 points owing to some realizing and free offerings of actual cotton. It seems that adverse crop reports no longer exert acute influence on the markets, as at present prices supports are thin. But at all decline we expect to see a good buying power by outsiders as well as by trade.

The local market here is also in a wavering and sensitive condition with the course of prices in the near future somewhat in doubt. Unfavourable weather conditions at present are ignored, and some are inclined to quit long side in disgust.

MR. HABERSHAM KING AND HIS ESTIMATE OF 15,750,000 BALES.

We give an interesting fact from history how he was wide of the mark in his last estimate of the season 1911-12. He then estimated the crop at 13,750,000 bales whereas the actual growth turned out to be 16,250,000 bales. Last year the same authority did not care to enlighten the trade with his figures for reasons best known to himself and to those who place any reliance on his methods of calculating the crop.

This year while being in this uncomfortable position and being different of his own method he has declared that he will cease henceforth to give to the trade his estimates of the crop if this time he proves incorrect.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	252½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals (Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	261	..	..	Do
Do.	260	..	..	25-1-14
Do.	260	..	..	25-11-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjal (Railway terms)	260	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khaudeisn	285	271	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa. Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha. Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore. Kamptee.	318	..	..	do.
M. G. Veotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. D mangaum. Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	302	..	..	Do
Do. Co.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra. Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra. Fair staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomawatty	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	322	..	318½	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..
Westerns, Churka	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON Oct. 6.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £73½; Copper Braziers £89; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value.

Arrivals.—Crostafels Capri.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship. 53; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp sellers firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex Ship. 46½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwep; done Easier. Linseed Calcutta 46-1½; Easier Oct.-Nov.; London, sellers.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37½; Oct.-Nov.; London, sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet. Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 1,520,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-1; Oct.-Nov.; sellers quiet.

Wheat South American.—Rozalo Santa Fe—62lbs. 34-1; sellers Jan.-Feb.; dull. Barletta Russo—62lbs. 34½; nominal, Jan.-Feb.; dul.

Australian.—South Australian 36; Jan.-Feb!; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-8½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; firmer with fair biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-1½; sellers Jan.-March; steady nothing doing. German Beet-root 88% 9-4½ sellers September; opened firm closed quiet 9-3½; sellers May;. Java & Sind ar Crystals C. & F. India 12-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; is very steady at unchanged rates. Mauritius Cry tals C. & F. Calcutta 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; valu. C. & F. Bombay 11-9; Sep.-Oct.; value dull.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; Oct.-Dec.; value, 11-9; Jan.-March; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-7½; Oct.-Dec.; value, 11-10½; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-6; Oct.-Dec.; value, 12-9; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-7½; Oct.-Dec.; value 12-10½; Jan.-March; value. Higher prices asked but no business.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 43½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-18; Oct.-Nov.; Hull sellers steady.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan, July	13%	1,650
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	63-8
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,730
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,6510
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	101
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	28 8
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6½	19
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan-July	9%?	57
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	6 %	48
Standard Bank P.	..	..	48
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18%	361
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	..	17
Punjab National Bk.		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7%	£19
£12 B	do.	7%	18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp'.	Feb. Aug	£4	£87½
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	81-8
National Bank of £12	Sep, Mar	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct.	25	915
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	103
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	103
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	175
Bo Dying and M, Co	..	30	765
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	530-8
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	235
Central India	May-Nov	55	1955
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	625
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1420
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	492
Connaught	do.	Nil.	100
Coora	April	40	780
Crescent	Mar-Sep.	5	110
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	222-8
David	May-Nov	20	525
Edward Sassoon	..	8	180
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	450
Fazulbhoy	May	20	547-8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,470
Finlay Mills	..	15	320
Gold Mohur	..	25	500
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	105
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct	60	1055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	142-8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamsed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	4-
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,350
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug.	25	735 X D
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,280
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,280
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,160
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,075
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,100
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	215
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	990
Phœnix	Jan.-July	7½	147½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	250
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr.50	850
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4,000
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	85
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1360
Sun	Oct.	..	100
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	277-
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	156
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	12
Union Mill	..	Nil.	2
Vishnu Cotton	..	Nil.	435
Western India	Sep.	45	675
Mysore Spinning	July	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

REVENUE HIGHEST ON RECORD.

Estimated Reserve for 1912-13, Rs. 85,55,652.
Actual Revenue for 1912-13 Rs. 88,88,073.
Excess Rs. 3,32,421
Higher than previous record by Rs. 3,00,111.

We learn from the Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for 1912-13, just issued, that, in framing the Budget Estimates for the year, the Budget Committee of the Trustees anticipated on the whole, and in spite of the partial failure of the monsoon of 1911, that the year would be a favourable one and estimated for a total Revenue of Rs. 85,55,652 (excluding Special Receipts). Their sanguine expectations were more than realised, for the actual Revenue amounted to Rs. 88,88,073 or Rs. 3,32,421 more than the Estimates. This total is the highest on record in the history of the Trust being in excess of that of 1910-11, the previous highest by Rs. 3,00,111. This very satisfactory increase is mainly due to receipts on account of dock wharfage on goods and is spread generally over those items forming the bulk of the Trade of the Port. The expenditure under all heads (excluding only Special Expenditure met from Special Receipts) amounted to Rs. 77,26,709, leaving a large surplus of Rs. 11,61,364 available for transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund. As compared with the previous year large increases in the imports of sugar and piece-goods and the exports of grain and manganese ore are to be noted; while exports of seeds showed some considerable decrease.

The funds available for the replacement of, and special repairs to, Vessels, Pilotage Account, having been greatly reduced owing to extraordinary expenditure in recent years, some action to place this fund in a sound financial condition became imperative. The Trustees accordingly and as a temporary measure have, during the year under report, levied a surtax of 10 per cent. on the Pilotage Fees on vessels inward and outward. The net increase under this head principally owing to the surtax and to increased shipping amounted to Rs. 33,646.

On Capital Account the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 97,96,661, of which Rs. 91,19,412 was spent upon the large works—Alexandra and Hughes Docks and the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation. The progress made during the year on these works is referred to later on under the head of Capital.

THE YEAR'S WORKING.

The Revenue, *exclusive of Special Receipts*, compares with that of former years as follows:—

Average of three years ending 1906-07 ..... Rs. 69,30,248
Average of three years ending 1909-10 ..... Rs. 76,98,527
During the year 1910-11
Rs. 85,87,962, 1911-12
Rs. 84,27,489, 1912-13
Rs. 88,88,073 ..... Average 86,34,508

The result of the working of the past year, compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

Income.		
1911-12	84,27,489	3,01,843
1912-13	88,88,073	1,88,471
Expenditure.		
1911-12	74,28,576	3,01,843
1912-13	77,26,709	1,88,471
Surplus.		
1911-12	9,98,913	
1912-13	11,61,364	

RESERVE FUND LIMIT.

The maximum limit of the Reserve Fund approved by Government was formerly Rs. 75 lakhs. The Trustees approached Government during 1911-12 with a view to this limit being increased to allow of the full Surpluses of Revenue over Expenditure realised until the opening of the Alexandra Dock transferred to the Fund. The Government of Bombay have approved the Trustees' proposal and have submitted it to the Government of India with a recommendation that the limit be increased to Rs. 105 lakhs. Meanwhile, and until the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the subject, the limit of the Reserve Fund has been temporarily fixed at Rs. 90 lakhs to enable the surplus of the year under report to be transferred to the Fund.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

A Debenture Loan for Rs. 110 lakhs, having a currency of 60 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent., was raised in India at an average rate of Rs. 102-11-5 per cent.; Rs. 100 lakhs for the New Docks Works and Rs. 10 lakhs for New Works, Ordinary. The Loan for Rs. 100 lakhs makes the ninth instalment of the Funds required for the Alexandra Wet Dock and the Hughes Dry Dock, and brings the total of amount of Loans raised for these works to Rs. 462½ lakhs including Rs. 10½ lakhs transferred from General Account out of the Loan of 1904 on account of the Ballard Pier Extension, which the Trustees have decided to treat as part of the New Docks Works. The average at which the whole Rs. 462½ lakhs have been floated is Rs. 100-15-2 (exclusive of expenses of raising the Loans).

The total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 12,16,67,273, of which Rs. 3,01,51,597 is due to Government and Rs. 9,15,15,676 is on account of the Foreshore Securities and Debenture Loans to the public. Details are given on page 6 of the Accounts.

The total expediture on Capital Account since the constitution of the Trust is Rs. 11,96,91,403, from which Rs. 20,29,957, realised from sale of land, plant, etc., has to be deducted, leaving Rs. 11,76,61,446. The cost of the old lightship "Colaba", the Kennery and Dolphin Lighthouses, and certain other properties originally made over to the Trustees by Government free of charge, are not included in this amount, and it also does not take into account the invested funds and unspent balances of Loans aggregating Rs. 2,75,46,691.

The Customs Returns on the basis of values show the trade of Bombay Port during the year as Rs. 213½ crores (£142,400,000). The increase as compared with the previous year, exclusive of Government transactions, was slightly over 4½ crores or 2.29 per cent.

The details of the more important items of trade under Imports and Exports handled by the Port Trust are shown in the following statement:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Imports.		
Bricks, Tiles, Chunam and Sand	304,000	304,000
Coal	541,000	642,000
Cotton	478,000	613,000
Firewood	112,000	101,000
Grain	167,000	152,000
Hardware	7,000	12,000
Hardwars	110,000	125,000
Hay and Straw	31,000	28,000
Iron and Steel	173,000	172,000
Kerosine Oil	41,687,000	40,394,000
Machinery, Boilers and Railway Materials	77,000	97,000
Piece-goods	346,000	420,000
State Railway and Civil Stores	16,000	15,000
Sugar	139,000	206,000
Timber	104,000	99,000
Twist and Yarn	44,000	53,000
Wool	16,000	15,000
Exports.		
Bones	19,000	23,000
Coal	89,000	84,000
Cotton	1,482,000	1,346,000
Grain	434,000	542,000
Groundnuts	53,000	50,000
Hides	278,000	490,000
Iron	25,000	27,000
Kerosine Oil	4,853,000	5,544,000
Manganese Ore	415,000	591,000
Myrabollams	38,000	42,000
Opium	14,000	11,000
Piece-goods	272,000	282,000
Seeds	765,000	560,000
Sugar	44,000	45,000
Twist and Yarn	444,000	593,000

GRAIN TRAFFIC.

The combined grain traffic at the Docks and Bandars, compared with the previous year, is as under:—

	1911-12. Tons.	1912-13. Tons.
Imports.		
Wheat	11,000	5,000
Rice	137,000	137,000
Other Grains	19,000	10,000
Total	167,000	152,000
Exports.		
Wheat	154,000	212,000
Rice	68,000	69,000
Other Grains	212,000	261,000
Total	434,000	542,000

The export trade in Grain (542,000 tons) in the year under report was the highest on record since the year 1892-93, and was 258,000 tons more than the average of the past five years.

This expansion is partly accounted for by a contraction, following on the war in the Near East, in shipments of Russian wheat to the United Kingdom. The increased export of wheat from Bombay amounted to 50,000 tons.

The import trade in grain (152,000 tons) was the lowest on record since the year 1893-94 and was 149,000 tons less than average of the past 5 years and 171,000 tons less than the average of the past 10 years. The export trade in Seeds (560,000 tons) shows a decrease of 314,000 tons when compared with the record year of 1910-11, and was less than the preceeding year by 205,000 tons, the decrease being in shipments of every description of seeds.

COTTON.

The following statement compares the imports and exports of Cotton with last year:—

	1911-12. Bales.	1912-13. Bales.
Imports.		
Bandars	66,050	33,485
Docks	412,277	513,858
Total	478,327	713,343
Exports.		
Bandars	634,517*	600,050
Docks	847,031	746,263
Total	1,481,548	1,346,313

Owing to the fact that for a part of the year prices for Indian cotton were maintained at a level above parity with American cotton, a quantity of the latter commodity, exceeding that of the previous year by 10,500 bales and amounting to 92,627 bales (the highest on record since the opening of the Docks), was imported during the year. The export trade in the year under report declined by 136,000 bales as compared with the previous year 1911-12, and was 260,000 bales below the average of the last five years.

In consequence of the improvement in the political situation and in the market conditions in China a record of increased exports of Twist and Yarn has to be noticed There was an increase of 140,000 bales as compared with the previous year 1911-12, and of 27,000 bales compared with the average trade of the past 5 years.

PIECE-GOODS.

The imports of Piece-goods (420,000 bales and cases) exceeded those of the year 1911-12 by 71,000 packages and were above the average of the past 5 years by 105,000 bales and cases. The stock in the Dock Warehouses, including twist and yarn, aggregated 82,927 bales at the end of 1912-13, as compared with 54,856 bales at the end of 1911-12. The exports of piece-goods aggregated 282,000 bales and cases, or 10,000 more than in the year 1911-12. Compared with the average of the past five years the figures show an increase of 24,000 bales and cases.

SUGAR.

The imports of Sugar (206,000 tons) showed an increase of 67,000 tons compared with the figures of 1911-12, and were the largest on record. The supplies from Mauritius and Europe showed an important increase but the importations from Java fell away considerably from the level of the three preceeding years in which a steady expansion was recorded.

IRON AND STEEL.

The imports of Iron and Steel show no fluctuation, being 172,000 tons as compared with 173,000 tons in the previous year. There was an increase of 16,000 tons in comparison with the average of the past five years.

The imports of Machinery and Railway Materials show an increase of 20,000 tons as compared with the previous year. Of the total of 97,000 tons, 50,000 tons were on account of Railway Plant and Materials as against 34,000 tons in 1911-12. Under the regulations which allow of the free importation of Railway Materials, the property of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways. A greeat proportion of this large trade makes no contribution towards the expenses of the Port, except in respect of the almost nominal Port and Dock dues on the vessels carrying the imports.

COAL.

The imports of Coal at the Trustees' Bandars aggregated 642,294 tons and showed an increase of 101,000 tons as compared with 1911-12. Shipments from the United Kingdom to Bombay were the lowest on record and for this high prices and freights must be ascribed as the reason. On the other hand imports from Japan, Natal and Australia increased very largely. Compared with the importations of the previous two years, the result is as follows:—

	1910-11. Tons.	1911-12. Tons.	1912-13. Tons.
Foreign ...	222,595	158,528	265,243
Coasting ...	394,772	382,478	377,051
Total ...	617,367	541,006	642,294

These figures do not include imports at the P. and O., British India and the two Railway wharves, which are not liable to Port Trust wharfage charges, the wharves being the properties of the Companies.

Details of the imports of Foreign Coal other than from the United Kingdom compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

	1911-12. Tons.	1912-13. Tons.
From Australia	33,229	76,117
From Natal	19,787	112,052
From Japan	10,757	75,680
From other countries.....	31,000	145,000

The decline in imports of Bengal coal can be ascribed to high frights and congestion on the Railways from the mines.

KEROSENE OIL.

The imports of Kerosene Oil compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

	1911-12. Gallons.	1912-13. Gallons.	Increase or Decrease. Gallons.
Case Oil	4,926,024	2,187,216	2,738,808
Bulk Oil ...	35,587,715	36,232,059	644,344
	40,513,739	38,419,275	2,094,464
Liquid Fuel.	1,173,663	1,974,701	801,038
.....	41,687,402	40,393,976	1,293,426

showing a decrease in the aggregate of only 3.2 per cent.

The imports of liquid fuel show an increase of 801,000 gallons as against the year 1911-12. The total exports were 5,544,104 gallons, which is 690,890 gallons more than in the previous year. The oil imported in bulk formed the cargo of 51 steam vessels which discharged during the year at the temporary oil jetty on the East of the outer dam of the New Docks Works.

31. The exports of Manganese Ore amounted to 591,000 tons and were the highest on record. Compared with the previous year the aggregate is 176,000 tons more. This large export is attributable to the cessation of shipments from the Russian mines, consequent upon the war in the Balkans, and the partial closing of the Dardanelles to shipping. In comparison with the average exports for the past five years the figures for the year under report show an increase of 194,000 tons.

The traffic at the Warehouses during 1912-13 compared with that for 1911-12 was follows:—

		1911-12. Rects.	Delys.
PACKAGE GOODS—			
Piece-goods ...	Packages	189,390	188,113
Miscellaneous Goods	,,	29,333	28,772
Total	,,	218,723	216,885
WEIGHT GOODS—			
Miscellaneous ...	Tons	14,822	20,184
Metal	,,	13,906	15,048
Total	,,	28,728	35,232
		1912-13. Rects.	Delys.
PACKAGE GOODS—			
Piece-goods ...	Packages	260,044	202,352
Miscellaneous Goods	,,	34,287	27,532
Total	,,	261,381	229,884
WEIGHT GOODS—			
Miscellaneous ...	Tons	12,522	9,604
Metal	,,	11,966	13,586
Total	,,	24,488	23,190

The Government of India's scheme for the establishment of the Dacca University has been sent home by the last mail and it is hoped that the orders of the Secretary of State will reach India in the beginning of the cold weather. The final proposals in the main have been modelled upon the committee's recommendations which sat under the presidency of Mr. Robert Nathan.

SEEING VISIONS.

STRANGE DOINGS IN A FRENCH VILLAGE.

RIVAL SIGHT-SEERS.

Alzonne, in the South of France, will soon have a confirmed reputation as a visionary village. All the people there see visions, even if they do not dream dreams. One sees the Virgin Mary, another St. Michael, a third St. Margaret, a fourth St. Catharine, a fifth the Holy Face, and nearly everybody, says the "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent, sees Jeanne d'Arc. Lourdes will soon become jealous.

For two months and a half the villagers have now been seeing things. A reporter of a Paris paper, the "Matin," has been there to see, and left in a hurry. The villagers were saying to one another, "Shall we throw him into the water?" The water near by is the little river Fresquel, lined with willow trees and poplars.

On arriving, the reporter saw a washer-woman busy washing the clothes in the stream, a boy playing with a hoop, and some ducks swimming about. He had hardly left the station when a peasant woman carrying some vegetables in a basket replied to him: "Ah! You are not of the country. You want to see the visions? They are down there among the trees along the river."

Going "to see the visions" has become the chief occupation of everybody at Alzonne. They go there in the morning and in the afternoon. They do so at eight and ten in the morning, at one, at four, and at seven in the at one, at four, and at seven o'clock in the afternoon.

In the evening they ail gather in the cemetery. A procession came along the road headed by little Henriette Jambert, daughter of a small farmer. They were all reciting the rosary. Little Henriette is one of the principal visionaries of Alzonne. The other is little Marie Terramond, whose father is a tailor. Henriette leads one procession, and Marie leads another.

If there is no rivalry between the two children there is a good deal among the grown-up persons in the respective processions. When they reach the spot of the visions the children become excited and recite their prayers more fervently. They have received various missions to ask for celestial favours.

One of the commonest is to get a blessing on a blue ribbon. They look at the sky between the poplars, and exchange their impressions as a matter of course. One says, "I see the Holy Virgin." They other immediately says, "I also, and I see Jeanne d'Arc."

NEVER SEE THE SAME THINGS.

"So do I. Her face is covered with her armour. No, her face is not covered. She is making the sign of the cross."

"I see Saint Margaret," says one. "I see the Holy Face," says the other. It is hopeless to try to make them agree, as even standing side by side they never see the same things.

An habitue of Lourdes asks Henriette, "How do you see Jeanne d'Arc?"—"I see her on horseback."

"To which side is the horse turned?"—"To the right."

"Then you see it only from the side?"—"Yes."

"Do you see her legs?"—"Yes, both."

"Really, both of them?"—"Yes."

The man immediately writes in his notebook the apparent contradition of seeing a person on horseback and also both legs.

Henriette is rather peculiar. She is very shortsighted, and at twenty yards she cannot distinguish a house from a tree. She cannot see what everybody else sees, but, curiously enough, she pretends to be able to read at a distance the words inscribed on the banner of Jeanne d'Arc. An abbe, who is following the case out of curiosity, asks her to tell Jeanne d'Arc to speak in Latin. The chill does so, and she immediately says that Jeanne d'Arc has spoken in Latin. "What does she say?" "She says, 'Ave Maria.'"

PRAYING FOR A STAR.

The abbe one night told her to repeat a long Latin question somewhat as follows: "Tell us if you have come to announce war by making a star appear in the sky." The sky was very cloudy, but soon afterwards the clouds separated, and not only one star, but half a dozen stars, appeared.

"Oh! that is too much," said the abbe. "I wanted only one star, and Jeanne d'Arc has shown us five or six."

ROWDYISM AT JACOB'S CIRCLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to draw the attention of the public and the police authorities to the state of lawlessness prevailing at a certain part of Jacob's Circle and the absolute inadequacy of the police arrangements there.

Near here there lives a gang of of rowdies, a well-known criminal tribe, familiarly called *Kombde Chor*, because they have a special penchant for appropriating other people's fowls. This set of thieves occasionally—and these occasions recur very often—take it into their heads to make a display of their might and thus increase their prestige. They go into a liquor shop, situated where very respectable people live, and, after having helped themselves to commodious potations, sail into the streets armed with huge clubs. Then woe to the poor labourer and Hindu who fall foul of them! Heads are broken, blood is shed, and old scores are quickly wiped off. Respectable people are not molested, but the road is during the fray closed to traffic, as no man who values his head ventures out lest stray stones which are freely hurled about may land on his precious pate.

I have been in Jacob's Circle now for about six months, and have myself been a witness of these scenes at least a dozen times.

And now a word about the police and their so-called vigilance. The section of Arthur-road running from Jacob's Circle fountain to Parel is, specially in the evenings, the most crowded and noisy. It is, therefore, a wonder that there is not a single policeman to be seen there. And the police officer at Love-lane, under whose jurisdiction the locality in question is, confesses his inability to station a couple of policeman to ensure the safety of the life and limbs of passers-by.

The allotment of localities to the respective police stations must have been made by very wise heads indeed. It strikes anyone as absurd, that Jacob's Circle should come under the jurisdiction of the police official at distant Love-lane, rather than under that of the officer at Agripada.

The attitude of the police and their respect for jurisdiction is something phenomenal. A reign of terror prevailed at one end of Jacob's Circle, and the police at the other hand refused to take notice of it on the plea that they belonged to the Agripada station. On two or three occasions the fighting went on for a good four or five hours, and at last a police officer—I suppose from Love-lane—and a posse of policemen arrived on the scene and quelled the disturbance. The miscreants, however got off without much punishment, and the breakage of bone and limb was, I believe, not sufficient, in the opinion of the police officer, to justify the permanent presence of a couple of policemen.

On Sundays, two policemen keep watch at the gates of St. Ignatius' Church. But they are so pressed for time, that they march off before the congregation has fully got out of the church door.

At night, from 8 p.m. to 12 p.m., Arthur-road between the fountain and St. Ignatius' Church, looks very much like a playground and a playhouse combined. It is the scene of the drunkard's revel and coarse raillery, of the tournaments of the pugnacious, and of the song and dancing of the street musician.

To crown all this, a *mochi* took a fancy to the rich candlesticks that decked the altar at St. Ignatius', and on Friday night broke open a window and helped himself to four of them as also an ornamented cross.

This is a grave state of things, and the police authorities will, I hope, give their best attention to it.—Yours etc.,

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FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

The Junior Tournament organised by the Western India Football Association is to commence on Monday, games starting at 5-30 p.m. with twenty-five minutes' play each way. Six teams having entered, the final will be reached on Saturday. For this Tournament the ground has been cut down twelve yards in width, the length to be the same, a charge of 8 As. being made for admission into the Cooperage enclosure.

The following is the result of the drawing, which took place in the Press box yesterday evening:—

1ST ROUND.

No. 1.—United Bengal F.C., v. St. Peter's School, Monday 13th October.

No. 2.—B. E. Soc. High School, v. St. Mary's "B", Tuesday 14th October.

St. Mary's "A" Bye.

Cathedral H. S. Sye.

2ND ROUND.

No. 3.—St. Mary's "A" v. Winners of No. 1, Wednesday 15th October.

No. 4.—Cathedral H. S. v. Winners of No. 2, Thursday, 16th October.

FINAL.

Winners of 3 and 4 on Saturday, 18th October.

POONA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

TO BE RUN ON SATURDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1913.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.

A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under.

Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 10 to close at 12 noon on Tuesday, 7th October, with Rs. 5 more if not struck out before 4 p.m. on Thursday, 9th October.

Handicap will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 9th October, 1913.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the Home Nursing Class organised by Mr. Dosabhai F. Panthaki on behalf of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association and conducted by Dr. Ardesher Ruttonji Merchant, L. M. and S., was held by Dr. Dorab Ardesher Contractor, L. M. and S., F. Hg. The following members are declared successful:—Messrs. Framroze Navrosji Banshaw, Chandrashanker Jagonath Bhau, Framroze Dosabhoy Cardmaster, D. J. Chhobe, Rustom Ardesher Contractor, Dinshaw Merwanji Darukhanavala, Hariprasad Jaswantrao Dhagat, Ardesher Jehangir Mistri, Burjor Hormasji Poonegar, Jamshedji Pirojsha Poonegar, Naoroji Jamshedji Wadia, Ardesher Maneckji Ghista, and Dinsha Sorabji Katpitia.

CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

WHAT THEY FOUND.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

ROME, Oct. 4.

Describing his recent descent of the crater of Vesuvius, Professor Malladra says that he and his two companions reached a depth of 1,200 feet. This constitutes a record for such an enterprize. They spent an hour making scientific experiments on the brink of the great funnel at the bottom of the crater, which they were able to sound to a depth of 200 feet. The funnel is 500 feet in diameter, and was created by the sudden subsidence of the old crater floor last month.

Since then the flames, which were visible at night, have vanished owing to the temporary obstruction of the chimney. A fine quality of thin molten lava has boiled over a large expanse of the floor from this giantic funnel. The explorers found that there exists inside the funnel an enormous fiery cavern. They lost their thermometers through the steel rope on which they were suspended becoming fused by acids and the terrific heat. They had, however, obtained a registered temperature of 626 deg. Fahr. before the mishap occurred.

RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 7.

With regard to the telegram which recently appeared in the Press about Colonel Pinhey's leave, Colonel Pinhey is not taking any sick leave and nothing is settled about the officiating appointment.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN LADY DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am sure many of my countrymen and women must have learnt with great pleasure of the intention of Government to make arrangements for rendering medical aid to the women of India. To this end it is proposed to spend a sum of £10,000 annually out of Indian revenues. No Indian taxpayer would grudge the amount if it were to be justly spent; but it is not quite clear why it is proposed to spend this amount on a Woman's Corps, to be specially imported from England, when there are so many Indian lady-graduates ready at hand and with far better claims to these posts. The importation of medical women from England or elsewhere would have been justifiable some years ago, but now that we have a good supply of lady-graduates of indigenous universities, equally, if not more, competent than the lady-graduates to be imported from foreign universities, it is hard for us to appreciate the justice or the wisdom of the course the Government intends to adopt. lady-graduates of Indian universities have been acquitting themselves so creditably in their professional work, that I am sure nobody will question their competence. After all, the chief help that the women of India want is in cases of maternity: and surely women, who receive their training under European professors for a full period of five years in Indian Colleges, can be safely relied upon to do the work as well as other women trained elsewhere.

Apart from the question of the recognition of the claims of Indian lady doctors, there is one thing to be borne in mind, and that is that Indian lady doctors have a special advantage over imported lady doctors, in that the possess a through knowledge of the language, the social customs, and the habits of Indian women, and it is to be noted that it is for the special benefit of these women, that these posts are professedly to be created. Moreover my personal experience of my Indian sisters leads me to believe that they open out their hearts more freely to Indian lady doctors than to alien ones. Further, the lady doctors, who are to be imposed on India, will be but young graduates, fresh from Colleges, with not a very wide experience and who probably in England will not be entrusted with more serious work than that of inspecting school children.

One has only to be in England to see how and in what capacity English lady doctors are usually employed there. With two or three notable exceptions that I know of there is not a single important hospital for women in that country, which entrusts any responsible work to their women doctors. Take, for instance, the Royal Free Hospital in London—one of the chief, if not the sole, seat of medical instruction for women. How many important posts are held there by ladies? So far as I know, most of the places are occupied by men; even the chief house-sergeonships are given to men doctors from other medical schools. Again take the Samaritan Hospital or the Soho-square Hospital for women; the honorary posts there are all held by men. Take the Rotunda Hospital at Dublin, which is considered as one of the principal hospitals of the world for maternity work. Even there, all the honorary posts are held by men. Take an average Englishwomen. If there is anything serious that she wants to be attended to, does she ever go to a lady doctor, or does she send for a man doctor? In the face of these facts, how can these raw lady-graduates, who are not trusted by the women of their own country, inspire confidence among women of a foreign country, and how can they be entrusted with the health and welfare of hundreds of women in India? If India is to be made a training ground for them, then there is nothing more to be said. If it is a question of merely providing for them because their mother country cannot cannot afford to do so, or doesn't want to, then of course it must be admitted that the Government cannot find better objects for pity and help, as many of them after graduation have to be satisfied with minor posts as Inspectors of School Children or go out as missionary doctors. It is evident, therefore, that the lady doctors who are to be imported, cannot be very superior to their Indian sisters. Justice demands that the money to be spent out of Indian revenues should be spent, on the employment of Indian lady doctors only, without distinction of caste or creed. If the Government wants the services of the most competent, let them institute a system of competitive examination to be held in India and India only, and we should certainly not object if English ladies come over here and compete at that examination. Let there be fair play. To import lady doctors from foreign countries when Indian talent is available, would be a gross injustice not only to the Indian lady doctors but also to the country that pays for their services. The recognition of the claims of Indian lady doctors would not only be an act of justice, but would also encourage female education in India in general, and be a direct incentive to medical training for women in particular.

Yours etc.,

(Miss) N. N. JOSHI.

Oct. 6.

"THE FUGITIVE."

MR. GALSWORTHY'S NEW DRAMA.

"NOT A GREAT PLAY."

Mr. John Galsworthy's plays have always the merit of sincerity. He is deeply in earnest, and by nature is a protestant against the shams and cruelties and injustices of life. That gives every one of his plays a certain value, and "The Fugitive," produced on September 16, at the Court Theatre, has that value. In this play Mr. Glasworthy pillories a civilisation which hunts down its women when they rebel against the rules of the game. In this insistence on women being the helpless prey of men one detects an old-fashiond note, writes Mr. E. A. Baughan in the "Daily News." "The Fugitive" practically resolves itself into a long dramatic argument in support of poor gentlewomen being taught to earn their living, and that is not a highly interesting or novel argument in these days. It is one of the weaknesses of this play that two separate ideas are welded into one motive, as if each were the outcome of the other.

One of the ideas, and by far the most dramatic and human, is that Clare Dedmond, after four years of unhappiness, resolutely refuses to live any longer with her husband. She does not hate him, for in his way he is kind and just; but she has nothing in common with him, and she is too sensitive to give her body where she cannot give her soul. In this rebellion she has the support of a young literary man, Malise, who, apparently, is quite unpractical about Clare's future if she leaves her husband. Clare is not in love with Malise, but whether he is with her is not at all clear. When at last she does run away she seeks Malise as her adviser.

For the first time he then shows some practical sense as to her future, but it takes the form of discouragement. She has no way of earning a living. It is here that the second of the two motives enters, and ultimately becomes the leading motive of the play. I cannot say that it is a very interesting motive, whereas the attitude of the Dedmond family towards marriage and Clare's own rebellion are more vital.

FLOGGING A DEAD HORSE.

Women have gradually recognised that their complete dependence on men may be a charter of slavery, and Mr. Galsworthy is by way of flogging a dead horse. On the other hand, Clare's insistence that a marriage which has ended naturally should be ended in fact is a view which is gradually becoming the view of intelligent and high-minded people, but is sufficiently uncommon to make a very dramatic clash in conventional households. Clare puts the matter very bluntly. When her mother-in-law reminds her that marriage is sacred she exclaims: "My marriage has become the—the reconciliation—of two animals—one of them unwilling. That's all the sanctity there is about it." Again, she exclaims: "Can't you see that I'm fighting for all my life to come—not to be buried alive—not to be slowly smothered? Look at me! I'm not wax— I'm flesh and blood. And you want to prison me for ever—body and soul."

Dramatically, even this motive is not fully developed, and never comes to its proper climax. We know very little about Clare. An intimate friend, a woman, thus sums up her character: "You're too fine, and not fine enough, to put up with things; you're too sensitive to take help, and you're not strong enough to do without it."

It should not be left to outsiders, however, to describe a protagonist's character. That should describe itself in drama. We really know so little about Clare that in the scenes with her husband it is difficult to sympathise with her. She seems merely tiresome and capricious. Possibly Miss Irene Rooke, who took the part, did not bring out Clare's passionate resentment. She was too placid and bewildered, and not sufficiently rebellious, but Clare's actions do not help us to understand her. Indeed, in real life they would be open to misconstruction.

Thus when Malise offers to shelter her, she refuses because she will not accept his aid without giving him something in return, and that something should be love. That is an intelligible standpoint and argues some sense on the part of Clare. Yet three months later, having found life as a shop-girl impossible, she tells Malise that she does love him and is ready to pass her life with him. How she has come to love him is not clear. She has not seen him during the three months, and her bare action looks as if she were simply tired of keeping herself. Possibly that is a libel on Mr. Galsworthy's character, but it ought not to be possible even to suggest it.

DRAMATIC BUT INCREDIBLE.

Again, when Clare finds that the damages claimed in the divorce action will ruin Malise (who is not, by the way, too nice or courageous about it), she loves him, thereby fulfilling a condition under which her husband will withdraw the action. That is sacrificial, but it seems that as Clare knows that Malise objects to anything like a withdrawal from her position she is hardly placing much trust in his love. Finally, after six months, she actually contemplates earning a living as a fast woman. She takes the first step by going to a fashionable and rakish restaurant unattended.

But what she sees there so overwhelms her with disgust that she slips poison into her champagne, and dies to the sound of an old hunting song. This scene, by the way, is the most dramatic in the play, but it seems incredible that a sensitive woman who had rebelled against a physical marriage when the spirit of marriage had fled should contemplate for a moment a far deeper degradation of body and soul.

No; Mr. Galsworthy has not written a great play. The only reality in it is the terrible handicap on women of not being able to earn a living. Clare is meant to be pathetic, but she feels nothing with sufficient depth to make her sufferings real, and she never rises above a rather wearisome self-pity.

Another actress might be able to give substance to Clare's rebellion and to show her as a sensitive soul tossed this way, and that, but the character is crudely and inconsistently drawn. Nor is Malise quite conceivable, except as a self-centred idealist who only cares that his ideas should be carried out. Mr. Milton Rosmer did not succeed in making Malise more than an ill-mannered and petulant egotist. There was so suggestion of the higher nature in bitter warfare with the lower, which I fancy is what Mr. Galsworthy intended. Mr. Claude King as the husband, Mr. A. B. Tapping as a kind-hearted charwoman (a splendid piece of acting). Mr. J. H. Roberts as a solicitor, and Miss Estelle Winwood as Clare's intimate friend, did excellent work. The play is certainly not worthy of Mr. Galsworthy's great gifts as a dramatist.

A SWISS VIEW.

AMUSING IGNORANCE OF ENGLISH LIFE.

The Berne correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" wrote on Sept. 10:—

It may seem strange, but it is a fact that despite the numbers of English people who have visited Switzerland for many decades past, and still continue to do so, the Swiss in general are profoundly and often ludicrously ignorant of English habits and customs. It is only necessary to read the Swiss papers to perceive this.

Any news which there is about England is fairly certain to have all the names misspelt, not only names of persons, but names of places, while as for titles, it is impossible to drive into the Swiss head the fact that, although Mr. Winston Churchill is First Lord of the Admiralty, he is not Lord Churchill. Some time ago, also, they would insist on calling Mr. Joseph Chamberlain the Lord High Chamberlain.

It is equally impossible to teach a Swiss that every important English public man is not necessarily either a Sir or a Lord; and as for making them realise that they must not speak of "Sir Grey," that I have long ago given up as hopeless.

VIA GERMANY.

As for the notions which the Swiss entertain about the relative importance of English public men or English writers and dramatists of to-day, they are too extraordinary for words. Of most of the best writers I should be inclined to say that they know absolutely nothing. True, many translations or adaptations, usually the latter from English appear in the Sunday supplements of the Swiss papers, or as *feuilletons;* but they are very rarely indeed the works of any but third or fourth class writers. Sometimes, indeed, they are writers of whom I have never even heard.

On the other hand, it is only fair to say that I rather frequently see quotations (in German) from Shakespeare in the Swiss papers, and even an occasional translation of a song from one of the plays, and a good translation, too, reproducing the lilt of the original. But these translations are certainly an importation from Germany.

ETON AS A "PUBLIC SCHOOL."

One of the most amusing instances of the profundity of Swiss ignorance of English life has just appeared in a Bernese paper. The news is headed "A Prince at a People's School." The "People's School" is Eton, and the prince is Prince Henry, third son of King George, who, it is stated, is to be sent to the "*Volksschule*"—the People's School of Eton—to be educated. "*Volksschule*" is doubtless intended to translate "public school," and a public school to a Swiss means a school to which, if no other provision for their education be made, the baker, the butcher, the candlestick maker, and for that matter every one else, is compelled by the Education authorities to send his children. A "public school" in the English sense of the word does not—probably could not—exist in Switzerland; and the very conception of such an institution has not dawned upon the average Swiss mind.

Prince Henry, it is asserted, is to make his own "tea and chocolate" at Eton, clean his own boots and brush his own clothes, cultivate his own little plot of garden, and attend all the manual labour classes of the school. He is to lodge with the schoolmaster, who is to see that he does his lessons properly, and also to get him up by 6.30 a.m. to begin his day's work, and make his tea or chocolate.

It was also interesting to read recently in a French-Swiss paper that the Suffragettes—to whom the Swiss Press pays no compliments, calling them "wild women," "vote women" and other derisive names—belong to the highest British aristocracy, a statement which a British resident in French Switzerland promptly wrote to contradict.

CHILDREN AND TRAFFIC PERILS.

REMARKABLE WORK OF AMERICAN SAFETY LEAGUE.

TEACHING CAUTION AND SELF-CONTROL.

As one of the London correspondents of the American Museum of Safety one frequently has the privilege of meeting the the representatives of this organization when they are travelling in Europe with the object of keeping their museum up to date as regards information and general data concerning devices for mechanical and administrative work in the pursuit of safety, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

By good fortune Mrs. W. H. Tolman, the wife of the Director of the Museum of Safety in New York, was lately in London, and kindly gave the following synopsis of that organization's work in America.

Mrs. Tolman, as a volunteer worker, organized an educational campaign last December, for inculcating habits of caution and self-control among the 800,000 boys and girls in the public schools of New York City.

"Have you any observations on our street traffic?" asked, the representative of the same paper.

"There is one point to which your police activity should be directed," she replied. "Quite generally I noticed that boys and girls were in the habit of stealing rides on the back of automobiles without any apparent interference by the police. This is fraught with much danger to the child, and sets a bad example to younger children, who imitate so quickly what the older ones do. This menace to child life should be eliminated.

WHAT ENGLAND MIGHT DO.

"A paragraph in the recent report of the Traffic Board contained a suggestion that your school teachers should teach the principles of street safety to the school children. This is exactly what is being done in New York.

"The Museum is providing trained lecturers, who, by means of demonstrations in schools with small model trolley cars, photographs, and charts, picture actual conditions under which the children play in the streets.

"This object-lesson teaching is followed by safety stories, attractively illustrated, and badges are distributed by the teachers. Collections of objects, illustrating street and industrial safety, are loaned to a school for two or three weeks; and, finally, visits are paid by the pupils, with their teachers, to study the collections at the Museum.

"Such a campaign in every city would result in saved lives to the community and lowered compensation payment by the industrialists. Legislation can help to prevent factory and street accidents, but education goes to the root of the matter, especially when it reaches the child and follows up the teaching by the Museum methods.

HUMAN INTEREST.

"It is essential that the talks to the children should be of human interest. The story leaflets must be attractively illustrated, so that the children will be encouraged to take them to their homes and discuss with their parents. Some idea of its scope can be obtained from the fact that even such a contingency as being confronted with a broken live wire is considered. Instruction in traffic regulations and the exercise of ordinary precautions follow as a matter of course.

"This plan must appeal to one as a scientific method of dealing with the subject of avoidable accidents. There is little doubt that it will make a lasting impression on the young, which will be of vast benefit in a precautionary way.

"Since this safety educational work began early in December, upwards of 425,000 children have been reached. Some of the teachers are using the story leaflets and lectures, as the basis for compositions. This reinforces the teaching and takes it into the home. For example:—

"The red button will help me remember to set the safety example. I told my parents all about it. They will try to set the safety example too."—Lillian R.

"I will remember all about rolling on the floor when my clothes are on fire. I am going to try to make other children understand that."—Anna V.

"Our class shall try to prevent other children from doing careless things."—Louis W.

"When I came home from school I looked at the fire-escape. I saw boxes on it, so I told my mother about it, and she cleared it off."

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HARE.—15th Sept., at Dawlish, Devon, the wife of Captain G. A. Hare, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

STOWELL.—At Twickenham, London, S. W., England, 15th Sept., to Mr. and Mrs. George Stowell of Dhariwal, Punjab, a son.

WHEELER.—On the 2nd October, at Ootacamund, the wife of H. Wheeler, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOLAH—SHIPMAN.—17th Sept., at Calcutta, Registrar's Office, Arthur Holah, to Lizzie Shipman.

SINGLETON—PARKINSON—On the 16th Sept., at Hardoi, Patrick Singleton (Imp. Customs) to Maud, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Parkinson.

DEATHS.

ABBERSTEIN—18th Sept., at 71, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, Jane Abberstein, widow of Henry Alexander Abberstein, aged 64 years.

CHINOY.—Oct. 6th, Hoshung Kaikhushroo Jamshedji, grandson of the late Mr. Jamshedji D. Chinoy (Insurance Agent).

MOULSON.—At the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, on 27th September, of enteric fever, L. Bromley Moulson of Messrs. Mathers and Platt, Engineers, aged 25 years.

JERVIS.—On the 6th October, at Broach, Mary Adelene, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Jervis of Surat.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

All-India Shia Conference (at Jaunpore.)

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-19.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer India will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THURSDAY, October 9.

Dasara Bank Holiday.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Gandharva Maha Vidalaya, Sandhurst Road 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, October 10.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 4.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12, Hummum Street, 4-30.

Saturday, October 11.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrive from Simla in Bombay at 10 a.m. and depart for Kirkee at 2 p.m.

Poona Extra Race Meeting (at Poona.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
October, 8th 1913.

MAGISTRATES AND BAIL.

In commenting recently on the excessive caution displayed by magistrates in Bombay in granting bail to prisoners under remand, we pointed out that what was clearly intended by the wording of the section of the Criminal Procedure Code governing the question, was that, if the magistrates were clearly of the belief that the accused person was guilty of the offence with which he was charged then he would be justified in refusing bail. But such cases can very seldom arise. Ordinarily, the evidence or information put before a magistrate, in the first instance, is merely sufficient to show a *prima facie* case for granting process or proceeding with an enquiry, and while there may be good reason in a case to do either of these things, it does not follow that there is any excuse for keeping a possibly, and presumably, innocent person in jail, until he has had the opportunity to prove his innocence. Whatever the section of the Criminal Procedure Code may say, it was never intended to override the principle of the English law, that an accused person must be presumed to be, and must be treated as, innocent until proved to be guilty, and the recognised principles on which courts should be guided in granting bail, namely, that, in the words of Lord Russell of Killowen, bail is not intended to be punitive, but only to ensure the attendence of the prisoner at his trial. It is monstrous, we think, to suppose that the legislature ever intended that bail should be refused to people against whom the evidence is not of such an overwhelming or conclusive character as to ensure their conviction, provided that such bail is procurable as will, so far as human probabilities go, satisfy the court that the prisoner will attend to take his trial. But in Bombay we find,—and we fear it is also very much the practice elsewhere,—that magistrates follow a very different rule, and refuse to grant bail in "non-bailable offences," except in "special circumstances," and interpret the meaning of the expression "reasonable grounds for believing the accused to have been guilty" as meaning anything which is a justifiable ground for proceeding with a prosecution. Thus the sworn or unsworn statement of a police officer that he will be able to produce evidence showing that the accused has committed an offence becomes "reasonable grounds," with the result that every consideration which, in a reasonable view of things, should govern the question of granting bail becomes eliminated in practice, and the only chance left to an accused is his ability to show "special circumstances," which, we suppose, could mean that there must be evidence to show that he might die if kept in jail, or something of that sort. That this is a correct representation of the practice generally followed in our Courts has recently been testified to in our columns by two well-known Police Court practitioners. We need not any more enlarge upon the unjustifiable hardships that must be inflicted upon innocent persons to a very large extent by this practice, or the abuses to which it must give rise. We have already pointed these out, and this feature of the question has been strongly emphasised in the letters we have published on the subject.

But what is most surprising is the grounds on which, it appears, magistrates follow this practice. In the letter which he recently addressed us on the subject, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, the well-known solicitor, urged that the magistrates have no option in the matter, and are merely following the rule laid down for the Courts of this Presidency "that a person accused of a non-bailable offence, no matter by whom, is not to be released on bail pending his trial, except in special circumstances." No one, so far as we know, has the power to lay down rules for magistrates in these matters, and certainly not rules out of all keeping with the meaning of the section, and the principles—which should be unalterable—of common justice. But what Mr. Payne means apparently, is that magistrates have held themselves bound by a certain ruling of the High Court in the case of Emperor *v.* Nensi Hansraj. No one will wish to complain of magistrates regarding strictly the rulings of the High Court,—indeed it were to be wished that in all matters they were so punctilious. But, in this instance, we find, on reference to the judgment in question,—which, by the way, is not even a "reported" judgment in the proper sense,—that the wrong interpretation placed upon it. is even more obvious than the misinterpretation of the section of the Code which would turn the mere statement of a police officer into "reasonable grounds." It appears, according to Mr. Payne, that in 1906 Mr. N. W. Kemp, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate, "discovered the error," under which Magistrates had hitherto laboured and "expressed the opinion that the intention of the legislature was not that the necessity of securing the attendance of the accused at his trial should guide the Courts in accepting bail but the nature of the accusation, the practical effect of which,"—we quote Mr. Payne,—"is to transfer the discretion hitherto exercised by the Courts to the accuser, no matter whether he be a police officer of little experience or legal training or a person actuated by the most corrupt or malicious motives." No one will care to contradict Mr. Payne's representation of the "practical effect" of this notable "discovery," but we do question the correctness of Mr. Kemp's opinion, and we are unable to find that it was ever endorsed by the High Court. For, Mr. Payne goes on to say, "the question was referred to the High Court, who, in the case of Emperor *v.* Nensi Hansraj, upheld this view and laid down the rule, I have above quoted." The judgment in the case of Nensi Hansraj is as follows. We quote from the "Bombay Law Reporter." The Bench was composed of the then Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and Mr. Justice Aston:—

The applicants are persons accused of a non-bailable offence before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to whom an application was made that they might be released on bail.

As, however, there appeared to the Magistrate to be reasonable grounds for believing that the applicants were guilty of the offence of which they were accused, he refused the application in conformity with the provisions of section 497, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

So it is that a similar application is made to this Court.

It has been laid down by a Full Bench of the Madras High Court, in *Kamaraja Pandia Naick* (1) that the rule in respect of non-bailable offences is that bail is not to be taken except in special circumstances; and so, the application being opposed, the Court has to see in this case whether at this stage of the proceedings, there are these special circumstances.

It appears to us that there are not, and that at this stage no sufficient case has been made out that would justify us in acceding to the application, which must, therefore, be refused.

We are quite unable to see anything in this judgment to restrict the discretion of Magistrates in granting bail, as it had been continuously exercised prior to 1906, when the judgment quoted above was delivered. The question of "special circumstances" is obviously a secondary consideration, and only becomes operative upon the magistrate having satisfied himself that "there were reasonable grounds for believing that the applicants were guilty of the offence of which they were accused." This was the ground on which, according to the judgment, the magistrate refused bail in this case, and naturally the High Court, when asked to intervene, required to be satisfied that there were some "special circumstances" which would justify them in overriding the discretion of the Magistrate. But how this can be accepted as a ruling requiring magistrates to accept the statement of a prosecuting police officer, or a private party, as "reasonable grounds," and making it obligatory upon them to refuse bail unless "special circumstances" can be shown, we are at a loss to understand. It is amazing that this erroneous interpretation,—as we think it clearly is,—of a judgment of the High Court, should have been allowed to override all the previous High Court rulings, laid down over and over again, both in India and in England, and further to restrict the interpretation of a section of the Criminal Procedure Code, the terms of which are already dangerously limited. We wish that some courageous magistrate could be found, who would take upon himself to restore the former practice, and face the consequences, which, so far as we can see, would be entirely favourable to him. But whether the Courts do or do not revert to a practice, more in accordance with the common dictates of humanity and justice, and more strictly in keeping with well-established rulings, we think, it is of the first importance, that the opportunity should now be taken, while the Criminal Procedure Code is under revision, to amend the wording of Section 497, in order to prevent any further possibility of the infliction of injustice and hardship on innocent persons.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

A dinner party was held at Viceregal Lodge, on Monday night, after which followed a small dance. About 40 guests were invited. Yesterday afternoon Her Excellency gave away the prizes at the Mayo Orphanage. Her Excellency was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon, and Staff. Sir Benjamin Robertson left Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Fresh from the bustle of the Poona Season, with only the interval of the journey, Lord and Lady Willingdon have had to face a busy round of functions during their stay in Simla. Besides the entertainments in their honour at Viceregal Lodge they have dined with the Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, and with the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, Member for Education. They have also lunched with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at "Barnes Court," and were engaged to lunch with the Hon. Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry. The functions have included the ball given by the Viceroy's personal staff, and a afternoon "at home" at "Knochdrin," the residence of Col. Sir Arthur Henry M'M ahon, Foreign Secretary. Their Excellencies were also present at the Viceregal audience given to the Tibetan delegates on Tuesday afternoon. They are expected back in Poona en route to Mahableshwar about the 10th of this month.

The David Sassoon Reformatory.

The report of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution for the year ending 31st March last states that the year opened with 216 boys on the roll. The number of boys admitted in the course of the years was 74 by magisterial orders, while 16 were admitted as private apprentices and seven boys were recaptured. The number discharged during the same period was 36 *viz.*, 27 owing to the expiration of their terms and 9 on applications to the Managing Committee and with the consent of the Presidency Magistrates concerned; 14 private apprentices were withdrawn by their guardians during the year; eight boys died and 11 absconded. The total number of juveniles in the School on the last day of the year under report was thus 24. The Reformatory, we are told, is doing very useful work, so much so that many applications are received from people wishing to apprentice their boys to the institution.

The Late Canon Sheehan.

The late Canon Sheehan of Cloyne, whose death is reported by Reuter, was an Irish Roman Catholic priest who wrote some excellent books,—essays, stories and even poems,—which had a considerable vogue in Ireland in their day. He was an effective lecturer, and his lectures are said to have been highly appreciated by the Catholics. The late Canon received his D. D. from Pope Leo XIII in 1902. He was fifty-one years of age.

U. S. Tariffs.

As an exponent and protagonist of the "New Freedom," Dr. Wilson, President of the United States, has every encouragement to persevere in the great task to which he has devoted himself. The American Tariffs Act, which he has just signed, is a notable measure, making it is hoped, the dawn of the day of Free Trade in America. The Bill underwent considerable changes at the hands of the Tariff Committee while it was before the Senate, and the burning question of free raw wool has been deferred till December, but the duties on the whole are lower. The sacrifice of revenue which the Act entails has been made up in various ways, including a large increase in the income-tax. The cotton schedule, which is the most complicated part of the measure will, we are sure, be examined with great interest on this side of India, sweeping reductions having been made in almost every item. Cotton thread is reduced in its various grades by 19 to 29 per cent., spool cotton by 7 to 80 per cent., cotton cloth by 16 per cent., waterproofing by 25 per cent., ready-made clothing by 20 per cent., collars, cuffs, and handkerchiefs by the same amount cotton stockings by 40 per cent., cotton gloves by 35 to 55 per cent., underwear by 75 per cent., raw flax and raw hemp by 11 to 20 per cent., and jute yarns by 11 to 75 per cent.

Quarters for Municipal Employees.

The Corporation has always made an allotment of Rs. 51,000 odd for the construction of quarters and offices for the Water Works Staff. The Executive Engineer now suggests that it is necessary that the Road branch staff should be similarly provided with quarters as their services should be promptly available in cases of emergency. He therefore suggests that by a slight re-arrangement of the existing accomodation, and at a slight additional cost, suitable quarters and offices could be provided on the same ground for the inspectors and staff of both branches. The plot of municipal land at Mint Road, is considered the best site available for the Water Works' inspector and staff of A. Ward. Plans are ready for offices and quarters for F. Ward Water Works staff at Elphinstone Road costing Rs. 34,000 odd and at a similar cost the necessary buildings could be erected for A. Ward as referred to above. The excess over the amount sanctioned will be about Rs. 15,000. The matter will come up for decision at the meeting of the Corporation this evening.

Sister Nivedita's Letters.

The publication of "Studies from an Eastern Home" by the late Sister Nivedita, has given fresh interest to all that was said, and written by that remarkable woman. The "Eastern Home" referred to is at 17 Bose Para Lane, in Baghbazar, Calcutta, where Miss Noble lived for several years with an American colleague and conducted a school for Hindu girls and did a vast amount of other social work. "The Web of Indian Life," Sister Nivedita's first book was a revelation to many: it brought the author not any fame, but a whole host of Indian friends who used to flock to her little house in Bose Para Lane as to a place of pilgrimage. Many Europeans, too, were fascinated by her vivid and complete personality, and became warm and devoted friends. Notable men from beyond the seas, such as Mr. W. J. Bryan, were among her numerous visitors and were privileged to see her simple life and strenuous work among her adopted people.

Advice to a Hindu Wife.

There is a characteristic letter of Nivedita's, which she thinks those interested in her life and work would like to see. In this letter Miss Noble, then in England, was writing to a young friend immediately after her marriage, and her advice typifies the devoted and self-sacrificing ideals of Indian wifehood, to which she so warmly subscribed. Here is an interesting passage:—

I hope that you may be a very happy and successful wife. I am sure you know, as well as I do, that the only duty of a noble and true wife is loyalty to the husband. I trust that this, in every thought and word, will be your crowning characteristic. Of course, by "loyalty" I mean faithfulness to one's own highest moments of tenderness and union. Having opened your life to another, dear, he must really be your God upon earth. You can never be sweet enough or tender enough, or true enough. Do you remember the English marriage now, that pleased our dear holy mother so much?—"For richer, for poorer, for better, for worse, in sickness and in health, till death do us part". Your glory will be in making these words real and in never dreaming of what you might otherwise have done with life. We must always be true to the path before us—Swadharmma. "Better for a man is his own duty, however badly done, than the duty of any other, though that be easy." Of course, all this is true for the husband also. It is his duty to be true to you, as it is yours to be to him. Still, we must never think that another's possible failure exonerates one's self. We follow the ideal for the ideal's own sake, not with an eye to the return it brings.

To make the Home Cosy.

The letter goes on:

Now let us talk of the duties before you. Remember to keep one room, however small, as home. Let this be sweet and dainty, not crowded with Bideshi vulgarities. You know how the ladies used to talk of the Santi in the sewing room. I am sure that was because of the simple matting, the emptiness and the sunlight in the room. You have seen so much, now, of that higher beauty of an ordered simplicity, that I am sure you will know how to make your home room cosy. One spot there should be in that room, more sacred than any other. It may be a picture and a shelf, or a tulsi-plant.

The letter continues in the same characteristic vein to give more helpful advice. But the passages quoted show to how great an extent Sister Nivedita had absorbed the spirit of Hinduism in its relation to daily life,—an extent that enabled her, to give advice to a Hindu lady.

A Bengali History of India.

Professor J. N. Samadar, of the Patna College, has conceived the project of bringing out a *magnum opus*, which will run into no less than twenty-five volumes, embodying, in a connected series, the accounts of India as given by foreign travellers in different period of her history. The work, which will be written in Bengali, is the first systematic attempt to give the Bengali public the advantage of reading the quaint and instructive narratives of early Greek, Roman, Chinese, Mahomedan and European travellers. It is to be hoped that the Bengali public will welcome Professor Samadar's labours in a hitherto neglected field of Bengali literature. The enterprise might be emulated in some of the other tongues of India.

The directors of the Sind Light Railways, Limited, have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum free of income tax for the period from 1st April to 30th September 1913.

ANOTHER BANK STOPS PAYMENT.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

EXHAUSTED BY THE PANIC.

WILD RUSH OF POOR DEPOSITORS.

BANK BELIEVED TO BE SOLVENT.

The wild rush of panic-stricken depositors last week brought about the failure of one of the oldest Swadeshi Banks at about eleven o'clock in the morning yesterday. The population of Girgaum were astonished to learn that the following notice had been posted on the doors of the Bombay Banking Company Limited:—

The public is informed that the Bombay Banking Company has this day suspended all business until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors, for the Bombay Banking Company, Limited.

V. N. Apte. and Company,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
7th October, 1913.

The Bank was established in 1898 for banking business by some of the Marathi-speaking Hindu leaders of Bombay. The authorised capital of the Bank was very modest, namely, five lakhs, and it was not fully subscribed. The paid-up capital was much less, only Rs. 10 having been paid up on shares of Rs. 50. The head office of the Bank was in Bombay and was located in the Girgaum district to attract the middle class for whose benefit the Bank was started. In a short time the Bank gained confidence and was able with this limited capital to start branches at Poona, Belgaum, Sangli, Nagpore, Kolhapur, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Hyderabad, (Sind). The business done by the Bank was always profitable and until June 1912 the Bank had been paying a dividend of nine per cent. to its shareholders.

A RUN LAST YEAR.

About this time last year, however, it is alleged, false rumours as to the soundness of the Bank were set on foot as the Manager happened to go to America, and there was a wild rush of depositors for the withdrawal of their money, which came to about five lakhs of rupees only. The management of the Bank met and paid out over three lakhs of rupees. Confidence was restored and the clients of the Bank brought back their deposits. This incident, however, had some adverse effect on the working of the Bank and consequently the profits diminished and the dividend that was declared in June last was only six per cent. After this the Directors of the Bank had hoped to improve its position but in the meantime the failure of the People's Bank in the Punjab affected the Bank's Sind branch, which asked for a heavy remittance to meet a rush of depositors there. Mr. P. G. Vaidya, who is the Managing Agent of the Bank, remitted by wire about half the amount asked for and uneasiness was allayed to some extent. But further misfortune was in store and the rush of depositors on all the local Banks under Indian management which followed on the failure of the Credit Bank, while it had subsided on Monday as regards other banks, continued among the poor residents of Girgaum, who were the chief depositors in this Bank and payments continued to be made to them until Monday evening. This exhausted the Bank's resources, and the Directors resolved to suspend business for some time to consider the situation.

DIRECTORS' REASSURING STATEMENT.

The management and the directors ask us to assure the public that the Bank has [illegible] suffered any loss and had no risky dealings. They point out that some portion of their funds has been locked up in good securities and remains to be realised. In the meantime, however, they intend making a call on the shareholders, but they are waiting to see the accounts in detail of their branch offices, which have been asked to submit them as soon as possible.

The suspension of business of the Bank, it is added is only temporary and due to the wild rush of the depositors, whose demands the Bank was unable to meet at once.

The present Directorate of this Bank consists of the following gentlemen:—

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna (Chairman).
Mr G. B. Rele.
Mr. V. V. Ranade.
Mr. Bapuji Trilokekar.
Mr. Shridhar Kothavle, and
Mr. P. G. Vaidya.

POONA BRANCH SUSPENDS BUSINESS.

POONA, Oct. 7.

The following notice, dated 7th October is posted on the door of the local branch office of the Bombay Banking Company:—

"On receipt of telegraphic instructions from the head office (Bombay) the Bank has suspended all payments till further notice."

The reasons for this action are not known, but it is thought that the Bank resolved upon this course simply with the object of evading the possible rush of depositors consequent upon the recent failures of the big banks in the Punjab.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

Normal conditions prevailed at all the other Banks under Indian management, yesterday, so far as the withdrawals were concerned. But there was an abnormal inrush of people to the Indian Specie Bank and India, the Indian Specie Bank and the Merchants' Bank. This was due to a feeling of confidence having been restored among the depositors by the very prompt payments made by these Banks, in some cases, after office hours and the Share Market was also very steady though the shares in which the syndicate alleged to have been financed by the Credit Bank had been dealing have not gone up to the price at which the market closed on Thursday evening last.

A meeting of the directors of the Credit Bank was held yesterday at Sir Bhalchandra Krishna's bungalow, when the solicitors for the Bank and the liquidator were present, and it was resolved to support the action of the High Court in holding a thorough investigation of the Bank's affairs.

CENTRAL BANK UNAFFECTED.

We are officially informed that the Central Bank of India Ltd., had no connection whatever with, and is not a creditor of, the Bombay Banking Company, and that a rumour to that effect which was in circulation yesterday is totally unfounded.

CREDIT BANK.

AHMEDABAD DECISION TO CONTINUE DEPOSITS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7.

The depositors of the Credit Bank at Ahmedabad have resolved, in order to enable the bank to renew work, to continue their deposits for one year more from due dates, provided that all deposits and money to be realized be invested in Government securities and be so retained free from any other claims till their dues are fully paid up.

THE RECENT BANK PANIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All the wellwishers of indigeneous enterprises cannot sufficiently thank you for your valuable articles recently published in connection with the failure of some of the Punjab Banks and their subsequent effects on the local Indian Banking Concerns. With reference to your remarks regarding the attitude of the Exchange Banks during the recent panic, may I ask whether it is not high time for Indian merchants and bankers to raise a protest against them, and seriously to consider the relations they should maintain with these people, and take immediate steps to improve the solidarity of Indian Banking by co-operation?

Yours etc.,
"B."

Bombay, October 7.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The death is announced of the Rev. Patrick Sheehan, Canon of Cloyne.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE.

BRITISH CELEBRATIONS TO COST £60,000.

PURCHASE OF WASHINGTONS' ANCESTRAL HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The British Committee of the Anglo-American peace centenary celebrations appeals for £60,000 to carry out the British programme of celebration, which includes, besides educational schemes, the erection of a memorial at Westminster and the purchase of Burgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons.

AIRMAN'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

OTHERS RESIGN AERO CLUB IN PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Mr. Grahame-White and Mr. Gates, manager of the Hendon Aerodrome, have resigned the Aero Club as a protest against the suspension by the Aero Club of the certificate of M. Moulinais, the Frenchman, for flying over London on May 11.

FREE TRADE.

SIR JOHN SIMON OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7

Sir John Simon, speaking at Glasgow, opened the Free Trade campaign when he quoted statistics to show that the ten years which had passed since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's proposals had proved the efficacy of Free Trade, which he said, was important and valuable when times were good and an absolute necessity when times were bad.

He appealed to the Tariff Reformers to abandon a policy which past Conservative statesmen had described as dead and damned.

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA.

DISCUSSION IN PARIS ON RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Board of the Trans-Persian Societe d'Etudes met in Paris on Saturday. Representatives both from London and St. Petersburg attended. A general discussion took place on the Russian proposals regarding railways in North Persia, but with reference to the South no definite scheme has yet been advanced.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

SIR JOHN HEWETT AS MEMBER FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lord Crewe has appointed Sir John Hewett to succeed Colonel Pitcher as Member for India on the Managing Committee of the Imperial Institute.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

POSTAL WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

The following is the complete list of officers of the Indian Post Offices, who have been chosen to give evidence before the Public Service Commission:—Mr. E. A. Doran C.I.E., Postmaster-General, Bombay, G. W. Schoneman, Deputy Director-General, Messrs. R. W. Hanson, E. Clerici, C. H. McMinn, S. C. Sinclair, H. K. Raha, D. S. Captain, P. M. Krishnama Charlu, Sri Ram, Superintendents, and Messrs. D. J. Murtrie, J. F. Rodrigues, N. W. Vaughan and C. D. Rae, Postmasters.

FRENCH PRESIDENT IN MADRID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

President Poincare has arrived in Madrid.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

YUAN-SHIH-KAI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

GREAT BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Oct. 6.

After twelve hours' balloting Yuan-Shih-Kai was elected President with 507 votes. Li-Yuan-Heng received 179. The result was announced amid enthusiasm. Reuter learns that Great Britain will announce the recognition of the new regime on Friday.

PEKING, Oct. 7.

Li Yuan Heng has been elected Vice-President.

BEEHIVE MILL DISPUTE.

NO ATTEMPT TO RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MANCHESTER, Oct. 6.

Although the Operatives' Amalgamation has ceased to distribute strike pay, the operatives in the Beehive Mill have made no attempt to resume work.

The Bolton Operatives' Association will possibly authorise payment of strike pay on Thursday.

A meeting of the Bolton Master Cotton-Spinners unanimously approved a general lock-out if the Beehive Mill dispute were not settled.

COLLISION ON RUSSIAN RAILWAY

FOURTEEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DVINSK, Oct. 6.

The Kieff-Petersburg express collided with an uncoupled engine here. Fourteen persons were killed and seven injured.

U. S. A. AND THE PHILIPPINES

ULTIMATE INDEPENDENCE FORESHADOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MANILA, Oct. 7.

Mr. Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines, announced that the policy of the United States contemplated the ultimate independence of the Philippines. As a first step he promised to give the natives immediately a majority in both Houses of the Philippines Legislature.

BRITISH TRADE.

DIMINISHED EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The imports for September showed an increase of £4,180,485, and exports a decrease of £779,605. The former was principally in food, drink, timber and silk. The latter was in manufactures. Iron and steel decreased by half a million, cotton £169,600, and wool £250,000, while machinery and new ships showed good increases.

POONA BHAMPTA TRIAL.

ADDRESSES BY DEFENCE PLEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

The case in which 53 Bhamptas are being charged before Mr. Allison, Special Judge, with being members of a gang of house-breakers and professional thieves, is now nearing its close.

Mr. J. D. Ghaswalla, LL.B., pleader for some of the accused finished his address to the jury this afternoon

Mr. Purandhan, LL.B., on behalf of the rest of the accused then commenced his address to the jury, going into details of the evidence and addressing the Court on some preliminary points of law.

After the accused's pleaders have had their say, the Crown prosecutor will reply generally on the whole case, and the case will be finished next week.

The opening ceremony of the King Edward Memorial Clock Tower, Bhagalpur, was performed on the 2nd October, at 4 p.m. A shamiana was pitched near the Clock Tower, and the whole elite of the town attended. The Hon. M. H. J. McIntosh the Commissioner of Bhagalpur Division, presided, and there were also present Mr. Dixon, the Magistrate and President of the Memorial Committee, and the Hon. Rai Siva Sankar Sahai Bahadur, C.I.E., Secretary.

ULSTER TROUBLES.

MEETING OF MR. BONAR LAW AND SIR E. CARSON.

BASIS OF POSSIBLE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Significance is attached to a meeting of Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law in London this afternoon. It is stated that they discussed whether the basis of a conference was possible. This statement is given prominence together with the fact that Mr. Asquith is to-day the Minister in Attendance on the King at Balmoral.

MR. MCKENNA AT PONTYPOOL.

CONFERENCE MEANS "POINTLESS PROCRASTINATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Mr. McKenna, speaking at Pontypool yesterday, said that a conference on the question of Home Rule meant nothing but pointless procrastination, when one of the parties opposed nothing but a flat negative to the proposal of the other party. The exclusion of Ulster was doubtless advocated with the object of rendering Home Rule impossible. The Liberal party refused to submit to the rule of the minority. The Home Rule Bill would pass next session by the authority of the representatives of people.

NO DECISION AS TO POLICY.

AWAITING MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Unionist papers state that no formal decision as to future policy was reached at the meeting between Mr. Bonar Law and Sir E. Carson, who decided to await Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at Dundee on the 8th instant.

DUBLIN STRIKE.

PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The men have accepted the Masters' and refused the Board of Trade proposals for the settlement of the strike. The scheme proposes the appointment of Conciliation Committees consisting of Masters and men but, first, the men are to meet the management.

The report declares that no community could exist if sympathetic strikes were to become the general policy of the Trade Unionists.

SUFFRAGETTE ARRESTS.

INFURIATED WOMEN OBSTRUCT POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Miss Annie Kenney was re-arrested to-day at a meeting in London under the Cat and Mouse Act. There was a fierce struggle with infuriated women, eight of whom were arrested for obstructing the police.

BALLOON FATALITY IN BARCELONA.

ONLOOKER'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BARCELONA, Oct. 6.

A balloon ascending here caught a man in the guide rope. The aeronaut, while endeavouring to drag the man into the car, overbalanced, fell out and was killed. The man soared with the balloon dangling from the rope. The balloon eventually descended, the man being unhurt.

ENGLISH FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY "KID" LEWIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

At the National Sporting Club last night "Kid" Lewis won the Featherweight Championship of England, knocking out Alec. Lambert in the seventeenth round.

SERVIANS CROSS THE FRONTIER.

OCHRIDA OCCUPIED.

FORTY ALBANIANS SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A Greek semi-official statement issued at Korytza says that after occupying Ochrida on Friday, the Servians, after a short trial, shot forty Albanians, including a Bey. The Servian troops have now crossed the frontier. They are still being strongly reinforced.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S WEDDING.

PUBLIC NOT TO BE ADMITTED TO VIEW PRESENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave for Canada on the 17th instant. It is announced that the public will not be admitted to view the presents at the wedding of Prince Arthur. The presents are valued at £100,000. Pearls, which are the gems of the season, figure largely in the jewellery.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

ARGUMENTS FOR PLAINTIFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer resumed his arguments when the Court assembled to-day. He spoke on the question of delay in instituting the suit which the appellant asserted showed *mala fides* on the part of the plaintiff in bringing the suit. Among other reasons for the delay the plaintiff was advised by Mr. Ramachandra Rao to wait until the return of Mrs. Besant from England and he accordingly waited.

In reply to Mr. Justice Oldfield, the Vakil said that the thing which brought matters to a climax was the ceremony which the plaintiff said would make him and his sons the laughing-stock of the country and induced him to leave Adyar with his sons.

Continuing, the Vakil said that if the plaintiff was a monster of infamy, as he was pictured to be, it was curious that with all the appellants' knowledge of him, he should have been allowed to hold the appointment of assistant corresponding secretary to the Esoteric Society. Referring to Mrs. Besant's draft deed of settlement for the boys, the Vakil said it was not an irrevocable endowment and, assuming it was irrevocable, he said, their Lordships would not allow the boys to continue under the appellant's influence in view of the undesirable consequences likely to result from it, such as the association of Mr. Leadbeater with the boys. The Vakil concluded his arguments by pointing out that it was necessary not only for the physical but also for the intellectual and moral welfare of the minors that they should be removed from the guardianship of the appellant and put under more wholesome surroundings.

Mrs. Besant, in reply, laid stress on the baselessness of the reports against Mr. Leadbeater and Krishnamurti.

The case is proceeding.

HARKISHEN LAL'S CONCERNS.

"ARYA PATRIKA'S" CRITICISMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

The "Arya Patrika" has published an article dealing with the Pioneer Investment Co. It writes that this company is one of the concerns started by Mr. Harkishen Lal, one of its objects is to acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures, obligations, and securities issued or guaranteed by any company.

The "Arya Patrika" quotes from a letter of Rai Bahadur Harjimal, that Mr. Harkishen Lal has sold to the Pioneer Investment Company, shares held, or from time to time purchased, by him of different companies started by himself or other companies of the total value of eight lakhs four thousand odd, realising a premium thereon amounting to Rs. 52,700. Among the companies whose shares have thus been sold are the People's Bank, the Punjab Cotton Press, the Amritsar Bank, the Bharat Insurance Co., the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills, and the Delhi Cloth Mills. The nominal capital of the Pioneer Investment Co., according to the balance sheet dated June 30th, 1912, is five lakhs, the subscribed capital, Rs. 1,53,900, the debits due by the company amount to Rs. 10,53,900, loans for the purchase of the above shares which are mostly unsaleable in the market have been advanced by the People's Bank, amounting to Rs. 8,49,700, by the Amritsar Bank, Rs. 63,000, by the Bharat Insurance Co., Rs. 1,03,000.

The "Arya Patrika" suggests that the shareholders and depositors of these companies should enquire at what discount, if any, Mr. Harkishen Lal purchased the shares which he sold at a premium to the Pioneer Investment Co.

POLITICAL CRIME IN BENGAL.

"THE TIMES'" COMMENT.

SUPPORT OF EDUCATED PUBLIC OPINION.

STRENGTHENING OF POLICE.

"DISLOYAL AND CORRUPTING INFLUENCES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

"The Times" in an article dealing with political crime in India urges the necessity for measures to stem the current setting against the security of law. The article laments the inability of the Government to count on the support of people in tracing the outrages to their source. It regards the attitude of the public of Bengal in this matter as a most disquieting feature and says that various causes which led to the weakness in administration towards sedition and crime are now producing their inevitable results.

The article believes that the Government may count on the support of all educated Indian opinion, although it deprecates the tendency in the past to identify educated opinion with that expressed in certain Indian newspapers, which, is spite of the Press Act, are able to spread a spirit of antagonism to the Government. It recommends an increase in the Bengal Commission, the strengthening of the Bengal police with suitable recruits and the exercise of the most careful control possible over the whole educational establishment.

The article concludes by saying that it would be worse than folly, now we are seeking to educate on better lines, to leave schools open to disloyal and corrupting influences which loose control would inevitably admit.

POLITICAL SUSPECT ARRESTED.

YOUNG MAN WITH A PAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The District Police of Hooghly have arrested a political suspect named Birendra Nath Banerjee, a resident of French Chandernagore. He was the last printer of the defunct newspaper "Yugantar" and was convicted of sedition some years ago. After his release from jail he freely mixed with the police spies. It is said that recently there was a quarrel between Birendra and a police spy, and shortly after that he was arrested on a change of falsely representing himself as a police officer.

THE VAIKOM CASE.

MRS. STEPHENS' CHILD BAPTISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 7.

In passing orders on Mrs. Stephens's application, the Magistrate said that it was not the child but its mother that was the accused and that the child might be taken out of the hospital with the medical officer's permission and baptised. Accordingly the child was baptised in the Good Shepherd's Church here at 5 this evening. Mr. Gunther, father of Mrs. Stephens, stood sponsor and the child was named Flaubert.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

LAND FOR TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yeserday afternoon at the Trust's offices, the chairman Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered an application from the honorary secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, for the purchase of a piece of land measuring about 83,000 square yards at Matunga. The chairman said the matter had to be adjourned for some time but after he had received a report from the land manager, the matter could now be considered.

It was ultimately resolved to sanction the sale of the land at Rs. 4-8 per square yard on condition that the purchasers paid ten per cent on the capitalised value of the purchase money forthwith and the balance on or before the 1st January 1914 and the conveyance deed to contain a term that the Trust would first approve the plans of the building before its erection.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(X.) *

MONETARY STRINGENCY.

Mr. ABRAHAMS AND GOVERNMENT RETICENCE.

(Specially written for the "Chronicle.")

As to monetary stringency, Mr. Abrahams was of opinion that in the first place pressure may come to India through causes which are not likely to be relieved by the sale of Council Bills. "One so often thinks that the Sale of Council Bills is the way of relieving stringency in the Indian money market. So far as the stringency is due to great demands for the steady progressive export trade, I have no doubt that the common view is correct; but the stringency may be due to this kind of thing. A firm buys jute, for example, on borrowed money from the Bank of Bengal, or cotton on money borrowed from the Bank of Bombay, and is not able to pay back the loans it has taken from the Bank until it has sold its finished article. Supposing that either the manufacturer is holding out for high prices or the purchaser in Japan or Argentine is rather slow in coming forward, the period over which such loans extend, that is to say, the period until the actual sale for export is made, may be prolonged to an unusual extent. That causes a certain amount of stringency, and so long as it goes on it is very difficult to see how it can be achieved by the sale of Council Bills, "because no export bills are credited" against the export until the export is actually arranged for. That is one reason against assuming, that when there is a stringency in India, it is likely to be relieved soon from London." Of course not. At present, there is a glut in the cloth trade, both in Bombay and Bengal, by reason of the abnormal quantity of piece-goods lying in the godowns of importers and middlemen, which are hypothecated to the banks. Council Bills here, too, are out of the question. Only the offtake of the unsold quantity of goods can ease the middlemen and the importers who are both temporarily embarrassed. Again, it is not the export season, so that, as Mr. Abrahams has shrewdly pointed out, no exports are made against which Councils may be drawn. There is the third difficulty, namely, that money, loanable money, is just now scarce in London, while the Bank of England rate is 4½ per cent. or thereabouts, which is certain to be maintained for the next three months at the least, during which the London banks will have to finance for wheat from Canada, Argentine, and Russia, and cotton from New York and Egypt. Indeed, owing to an early crop Egyptian cotton is being exported freely, and necessarily gold against it is exported to that country. Lastly, the Calcutta banks have to finance the jute crop which is sold exceedingly dear this season. Practically, high price means that you have to pay so many per cent. more for the article than the normal price. The excess means longer financing for which funds should be forthcoming. If not, the stringency is obvious.

The other point to which Mr. Abrahams referred was this. "Exchange banks do a certain amount of business in the way of importing capital for banking purposes, but they do not do much, as I gather, of such business and the Presidency Banks are not allowed,—they have been asking for many years to be allowed,—to import capital to be used temporarily for banking purposes, the Secretary of State never having seen his way to grant the permission."

CAUSES OF STRINGENCY.

Let us now turn to the specific stringency in the spring of the current year. The question (273) which was put to Mr. Abrahams in reference to it was; "Could you say that the stringency in Bombay and elsewhere this spring may have been partially owing to the working of the Reserve Treasury system in India?" The answer was:—"I suppose it was, but I would not say that, if I may express it, with any great enthusiasm, because the stringency of this year, as you see from the chart I have produced, was not appreciably greater than the stringency that has existed in many years when there has been so large an accumulation of money in the Government Treasuries." Here was a flat contradiction of the statement of those who had been always laying the stringency at the door of the Reserve Treasuries. With those treasuries flush with money stringency has occured! Why so? Let those who have been making the allegation reply. Meanwhile it is instructive to let the reader know the further question, prompted by the reply, which was put to Mr. Abrahams. "I did not mean that it was the only possible cause of stringency, but whether, in this particular instance, it may not have been the cause while there may have been other causes in other years"? To this the reply was: "I suppose it is clear that if there had been less monies in the Government Treasuries, it is probable that there would have been rather less stringency, except that there is always the difficult question, how far the money that is locked up in the Government Treasuries, that which is called Money Market money, or how far is the locking up of it, a cause of the demand for advances from money market resources." That was a neat thrust home to Mr. Gladstone, who thereupon further pursued his interrogation:—"Would the first three months of 1913 have been a suitable occasion for lending money from the Treasury balances in India if any sort of different machinery from what there actually was had been in existence for doing it?" Mr. Abrahams replied: "I could not conceive a more suitable period. Supposing the policy is adopted the most suitable time is the one at which there is most money available in the Government Treasuries in India as in the period that you mention." That reply was a finisher and the stringency matter interrogatories came to a natural end.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY.

Mr. Gillan then was most anxious to clear up the allegation so loudly made by the agitators about the Government manipulating Currency and Council drawings. It was natural that the Government of India should embrace the opportunity to place the matter before the public in a clear light. It is one of the errors of that authority in matters administrative that when unfounded allegations of the character are made, they button themselves in a suit of close reserve instead of promptly issuing a Press *communique* declaring their proper intentions. Part of the defence at the Commission has arisen from the fact of the secrecy with which the Government carries out its monetary transactions, that is to say, transactions which for political or economic expediency do not demand any secretiveness at all. It is much to be wished that in matters of currency and finance the Government in future will see its way to take the public interested into its confidence. There would be less agitation and less unfavourable criticism.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

Now as to Mr. Abrahams' reply to the allegations by the trading public about manipulations:

Let me be perfectly candid in the matter. You know that the whole Indian financial system is a very great and complicated and a difficult system, and very often on extremely short notice one is asked to give Parliament a justification of it in three lines, a very brief, lucid, correct summary. I think occasionallly it has happened, and I do not think one need be ashamed of it, that when giving a summary of that sort one has not always put every fact in its right perspective. I think occasionally one has overstated the importance of meeting trade, and has rather left in the back ground all the more important considerations of meeting the Government requirements and doing the best for India as a political community. Sometimes in an official publication the thing has been put in what is not ideally the right perspective. In such a matter the Secretary of State relies on Officials. They have done their best, but under great pressure of time, have not always expressed the fact with the most complete and scientific precision that can be reached after long study and labour. I think there have been slight defects in the method of presentation, that is what it comes to.

Here is a candid introspection and it is much to be wished that great officers of state representing India in Parliament would use "scientific precision" in matters of finance which would not be misinterpreted and which would prevent hollow agitation later on. Anyhow, we repeat, it is partly owing to this fact and partly to the traditional policy of the bureaucracy to keep things unnecessarily secret which are no secret at all that the Government is exposed to hostile criticism. It is clearly the the Government's own fault. Had that authority taken the commercial public into its early confidence and precisely explained its policy in reference to monetary stringency, and how far it can or cannot assist trade from Treasury Balances, much of the subsequent agitation might have never been heard. In fact, we may venture to say that had the two appendices now published been given wide publicity four months earlier there would not have been the slightest occasion to include within the scope of reference to the Commission either the question of lending large Cash Balances to the Presidency Banks or assisting the trade in times of monetary stringency or of Council Bills. The scope could have been easily narrowed down to the controversy touching Gold Standard Reserve and Gold Circulation. However, we may leave severely alone this academic discussion which Mr. Gillan raised and to which Mr. Abrahams gave a candid explanation. The atmosphere was cleared and Mr. Abrahams was able to meet the other cross-examining Goliaths in a refreshing manner as the reader will learn from subsequent articles on the subject.

* The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 29th Oct. 2nd, 6th and 7th.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

REVISED DATES NOTIFIED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The revised dates of the Islington Commission are as follows:—

Delhi, 3rd November to 10th December.

Calcutta, 13th December to 29th January.

Madras, 2nd to 15th February.

Bombay, 23rd February to 15th March.

The Commission will then leave for England.

AN UNKNOWN LAND.

NEW ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

COMMANDER EVANS INTERVIEWED.

A representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" found Commander Evans enjoying a well-earned rest by the sands of Sainte Cecile, on the coast of Picardy, and the contrast between this gentle ocean-pleasance and the rigours of the Antarctic at once provided a theme of conversation.

Questioned about Mr. Stackhouse's proposed expedition, Commander Evans said the geographical programme was excellent. "The region which it is intended to explore is that part of the Antarctic lying between the meridians of 100deg. and 150deg. West longtitude; or, in other words, his field of exploration will be the unknown area to the eastward of King Edward's Land which was discovered and examined by Captain Scott in 1902.

"Mr. Stackhouse intends to winter in the Pack, a very bold course, but an admirable one, for in this way he will be able to indicate the set and drift of the currents which convey that great moving area of Antarctic pick-ice into the Ross Sea, and make King Edward's Land so inaccessible to explorers with vessels of the type of the Terra Nova and the kind used in recent expeditions.

A USEFUL ADVISER.

"Mr. Stackhouse will have to guide him the rich experience of Commandant A. de Gerlache, the leader of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, who, I understand, has supervised the construction of the Polaris, the ship to be used in 1914. No man can give sounder advice, as De Gerlache's ship, the Belgica, wintered in the South Polar pack-ice in 1898, being the only vessel which has yet wintered in the Antarctic in this fashion

"Mr. Stackhouse tells me that he will stay a second, and, if necessary, a third, winter, in order that he may carry out his plans. He has a fine field of new land to explore and survey, and his opportunities will be magnificent from a geographical point of view, for no expedition has penetrated into this sphere.

"Mr. Stackhouse will, if he carries out his present plans, add an extra 1,000 miles of coastline to our knowledge of the world.

GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS.

"From the standpoint of geographical results, Mr. Stackhouse's proposed expedition may be able to do a great deal more than any of recent times. The mere fact that we have an area as large as Australia practically unexplored leads us to reflect that, with sufficient money, enthusiasm, and determination, the possibilities are boundless. Because the objective is a totally unexplored area the whole enterprise has in it a value which no man can yet measure.

"In the more recent expedition, that of 1910, we had to cover hundreds of miles of ground already explored and expend our best energies and resources in this manner before we could launch out into the unknown. On the other hand, when Mr. Stackhouse has navigated his ship to, say, latitude 708 S. and longtitude 1008 W., his scope for original exploration will be practically without limit. Every mile he advances with his ship or by means of sledge parties will yield fresh knowledge.

RECENT EXPLORATION WORK.

Turning to the South Polar chart, Commander Evans pointed out the number of recent expeditions to the area surrounding the Ross Sea: Captain Scott made two, while Sir Ernest Shackleton, Amundsen, and Shirase each made the Ross Sea their objective, Mr. Mawson, the Australian explorer, is now engaged in pushing ahead to the west of this sphere. The obvious field, it would seem, for a new expedition is in continuance of Scott's and Amundsen's work to the Eastward. This is precisely where Mr. Stackhouse intends to go, and where he hopes to maintain the high traditions of British Polar exploration."

In answer to an inquiry about the Polaris, the ship in which Mr. Stackhouse intends to make his expedition, Commander Evans said that the plans were excellent, and that from the accounts of the trial trips she seemed to be the right ship for the work in view. "I must confess," he added, "that I should rather have seen her with oil engines than with coal, which is not so efficient for Polar work as oil fuel. One wastes so much coal when lying with banked fires."

USEFULNESS OF WIRELESS.

Concerning wireless telegraphy, Commander Evans thought that the Polaris should have an installation, because so much money has been expended in Polar relief work, and such expenditure might naturally be saved, at any rate on occasions, if communication could be established.

"One feels so happy about Mawson," he said, "who is wintering in the Adelie Land, for we actually sent him a wireless message conveying good wishes on midwinter day, and received a cheery and comforting reply the next afternoon.

"I ought perhaps to mention here that the enterprise to which Mr. Stackhouse is setting his hand, embracing as it does a long stay in the pack-ice without light and life, will mean that the selection of his personnel must be even more severe than in our own case. The quarters will be much more limited, for instance; and men of equable disposition are, above all, necessary. I think highly of the proposed expedition, and certainly commend it to those interested in exploration."

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

A TALK WITH PROF. BOUTROUX.

M. Boutroux, the famous philosopher, and head of the Thiers Foundation—an institution where means are provided to young savants to continue their studies—is about to proceed to America to deliver a lecture before the University of Princeton on science and culture, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

It was in London that he met William James is the flesh. A speaking portrait of the American philosopher hangs in the warm study of M. Boutroux—graceful refuge from the deluge which accompanied my steps to the door of the "Fondation Thiers." He had much in common with his American confrere, with whom he was in close correspondence long before they met in London, and his book on the James, system of philosophy is as illuminating as could be devised. It sprang from an article, hastily contributed to the "Temps," on the death of the savant (during treatment in Germany for his malady). "James was a doctor; he knew he was condemned," remarked his friend, glancing mournfully at the portrait.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

In another part of the room hangs a photograph of Henri Poincare, to whom M. Boutroux is related by marriage, his wife being President Poincare's cousin. Later the name arose when we spoke of the relation of science to religion. It is M. Boutroux's great subject.

And yet, as he explained, he had no thought, when he commenced his researches, to find a common ground for the two. "My idea was rather to connect science with life. I was occupied with religion merely as a form—a particularly interesting form—of life.

"In my addresses at the Congress on the Progress of Religion in Paris last July, I tried to show that science and religion were not irreconcilable. But it is necesary to understand the essence of the one as well as the essence of the other. I have tried to unite life with thought. One must seek under the physical laws the 'trait d'union' between religion and science, between the intellectual and the living. These questions I have argued in 'The Contingency of the Laws of Nature,' which has struck people because of the paradoxical title.

"I have never attacked religion; I am not destructive. It is much better to employ to the best purpose what is already there. To this end I have put in the forefront the essential parts of religion—the parts most salutary for mankind. According to the teaching of the Gospel, one must worship in spirit and in truth. I was much struck with seeing this thought written in Greek on the professorial chair—which resembled a pulpit—from which I lectured last year at Copenhagen University.

NATURE, SUPERNATURAL.

"I do not occupy myself with finding substitutes for theological doctrine; I seek to bring nature to the intelligence. In the words of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 'Nature itself is supernatural.' That is what I teach.

"I am ready to accept the thesis of Sir Oliver Lodge at Birmingham that memory and individual thought may endure after death. As Henri Poincare declared, science is much less affirmative than of old, and this idea of a survival of consciousness is likewise held by Bergson.

"I regard the brain as an intermediary; as a modifier of the production of the thought—an instrument not a creator. It is possible to suppose that in some way the transmission of the materialisation of thought.

"There is evidence in Hibbert's Journal, and you English in the centre of a vast Empire are in an excellent position to study such phenomena, that man in every stage of civilisation is a religious animal. Religion is part of his essence. There are many proofs of that in the communications form the Far East and elsewhere made to the journal. Finally, he said, to explain better his point, "We must read their meanings into the old creeds."

ICY DELUGE.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM OVER CITY.

ALASKAN DISASTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Nome (Alaska) has been almost destroyed by a terrific storm.

The sandspit, where gold is dredged, has been almost washed away.

Five hundred houses have been demolished and the inhabitants are working to save their property, among what are likened unto icy seas breaking over the town.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, Oct. 6.

The third Provincial Conference of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore was opened in the Rungacharlu Memorial Hall this afternoon by His Highness the Yuvaraj, who was attended by the Dewan and Councillors of State. Fully 500 delegates were present from all parts of the State and the deliberations are expected to last till Wednesday. The proceedings were initiated by Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who read an address to the Yuvaraj and Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty, President of the Conference. While the former was confined to expressions of loyalty and gratitude for the patronage, the latter mentioned that during the past year the Mysore co-operative societies rose from 208 to 400, the membership from 13,148 to 30,000, the working capital from Rs. 6,75,300 to 12,90,000, the profits from Rs. 34,900 to Rs. 62,500 and the reserve fund from Rs. 18,900 to Rs. 30,600. The cheaper credit of these societies saved members nearly one lakh in interest alone during the year.

The Yuvaraj, replied at some length remarking that quite lately he had had the pleasure of meeting Sir Horace Plunkett in Dublin who, as they knew, was one of the foremost co-operators in the world. From conversations with him the Yuvaraj was confirmed in his opinion that co-operation is the principal remedy for the economic inefficiency of India.

The conditions of Ireland, which were almost similar to theirs, were being rapidly improved under co-operative methods and he had no doubt their efforts would effect a similar transformation in the condition of their rural population.

The Yuvaraj having repeated his reply in the vernacular, the President of the Conference proceeded to deliver his inaugural address.

PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MYSORE, Oct. 7.

In the course of his inaugural address the President of the Co-operative Society's Conference announced that the operation of these societies now extended to 3,000 villages in Mysore, that the total membership was 24,538, and the volume of business transactions during the past year amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs, that the savings of the members, called the share capital, amounted to 8½ lakhs, in addition to 6 1/3 lakhs being deposits, and that 41,957, loans of the value of Rs. 19,49,289 were distributed for agricultural and allied purposes. The societies now have a reserve fund of over Rs. 30,600 after issuing dividends averaging 5 per cent. per annum. He was glad to notice that several building societies for workmen and low-paid servants had been formed last year and that the co-operative movement had even touched the so-called "untouchable" Madigas and Holeyas, promoting thrift among a class whose precarious economic condition is mostly due to imprudence and intemperance. The question of drink was more a social than an economic problem but the spread of co-operation and thrift would help the solution of the drink question to some extent. On the subject of providing suitable agencies for financing the societies all authorities on the subject agreed in deprecating anything like a State financing scheme, and some emphatically denounced it as demoralising. Fortunately the history of agricultural banks had put the question at rest in Mysore, and from the commencement Mysore societies have looked to their central banks for the necessary funds.

Before the Conference rose for the day papers on co-operative subjects were read, among others, by Mr. Chakravarti, Comptroller in Mysore, Dr. Leslie Colaman, Director of Agriculture, and by Mr. K. Subba Row, one of the secretaries of the Economic Conference.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Messrs. Porter, Sharp and Maharaj Singh, of the Educational Department Secretariat, Government of India have been granted one year's extension.

Mr. M. P. C. Byrne, Deputy Post Master General, Bombay, has been transferred to Madras vice Mr. Sharling.

Mr. Simuel Abrahams, Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, will arrive in Bombay on the 12th December on a cold weather visit.

Mr. C. H. Harrisok, I.C.S., Postmaster-General of Madras, is going on leave shortly and is likely to be succeeded by Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Deputy Director-General now on leave.

The statement emanating from Madras to the effect Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, will succeed Colonel Pinhey as Resident at Hyderabad next summer is quite unauthorised, says the "Pioneer."

The 22nd Punjabis of Mandalay who are moving in relief of Calcutta will go first to Chittagong in January and thence march to Dacca as they are taking part in the Eastern-Bengal manouvres.

Lala Munshi Ram, the founder of the Gurukul, Kangra, Hardwar has been offered the presidentship of the forthcoming Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held at Bhagalpur on the 7th, 8th and 9th of December, and he has accepted it.

One of the warders at the Allahabad Lunatic Asylum was murdered by a lunatic who had a grudge against him. The lunatic killed the warder then the others were away by beauting his head with a huge stone.

Mr. J. F Connolly will resume his post of Deputy Commissioner of Simla on November 16th on ceasing to officiate as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue. Lieutenant Colonel Egerton, on relief by Mr. Connolly will be posted to Rawalpindi as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Mr. A. E. Martineau then assuming charge of the new division of Gurdaspur, which is to be constituted under the District and Sessions Judges scheme.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has become Patroness of the Wynberg School and Orphanage, Mussoorie. This Institution has for many years been doing good work amongst poor children of the domiciled community and now aspires to extend its sphere of usefulness. In a Home like Wynberg, where needy children receive careful training in a bracing climate, their moral and physical progress is practically assured.

MOTOR-VAN DRIVER CONVICTED.

BOY RUN OVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector O'Brien charged David Ezekiel, driver of a Municipal motor-van, with driving the car so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life.

His Worship remarked that the evidence showed that the accused had been driving the car along Bhendy Bazaar Road, when a little boy ran across the road, came under the car, and sustained a fracture of the leg, necessitating the amputation of his foot. His Worship was of opinion that the accused should be acquitted of the charge of driving so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life, because there was no evidence to prove such rashness. But the accused had committed the offence of driving on the wrong side of the road. The evidence showed that at the time of the accident the car was only seven feet away from the right-hand side of the road, which was thirty-five feet wide. The defence was that there was a trench on the left-hand side of the road and the accused had to take the car towards the right-hand side to get sufficient room to go into a side street. But there was nothing to prevent the accused from driving fourteen feet away from the left-hand side. It was true the boy had been injured but he had admitted having run across the road. Consequently no precaution on the part of the accused could have saved the boy. It was not obligatory upon the accused to ring all along if there was no obstacle on the road. If that were so it would be terrible to drive in the streets. The boy had been guilty of contributory negligence but at the same time if the accused had kept to the left-hand side of the road, the boy could have seen the car. The accused was convicted of driving on the wrong side of the road and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, which if recovered was ordered to be paid to the boy as compensation.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Junagadh Scandal.

"Poona Mail."—What are the circumstances underlying the deportation of the Minor Nawab of Junagadh to England? On this page we reprint the full text of an article published on the subject by the Nation and if the allegations set out are based on the facts of the case we do not think the paper is a bit too strong in its denunciation of what can only be described as a heartless business. Those who are interested in this remarkable case will be able to read the article for themselves and form their own conclusions. All we can say is that, if the facts are as stated, we are amazed that Lord Hardinge did not intervene when requested to do so. The least that can now be done is frankly and openly to publish an official statement detailing the reasons for what is practically the deportation of a thirteen-year-old Indian Chief. We do not know Mr. L. Robertson—officiating administrators in Native States are pretty obscure people after all—but it seems to us that not only does he appear to have acted in somewhat highhanded fashion, but also in his correspondence with the Dowager Begum to have displayed a brutal cynicism that is almost incredible.

Heartlessness.

"The Spectator".—Do heartless people ever regret their deficiency? We think they must sometimes, since they have their wits. Keenness of feeling causes certainly as much suffering as satisfaction, but it marks a high order of being. It is not necessary to feel in order to realize this. It is always said that children born blind do not miss their sight. Speaking literally this is of course true, but they make an intellectual conception of the extent of their deprivation which is not ill described when we say that they "miss" the great common gift. Is it not true that a certain wistfulness seems to come to heartless people when they get old, as though on looking back they recognized a want in themselves? At any rate, they feel that they have laid in a very poor store of memories to comfort their declining years, and they seem sad. So true is this that the critic is apt to doubt a judgment which is perhaps the result of years of study, and to say that perhaps after all the man or women he has condemned as heartless is not altogether without heart. It is hard to find, he says to himself, because it is "not in the right place."

The Hayashi Revelations.

"Saturday Review".—The confessions of Count Hayashi have hardly made all the trouble that was expected. Perhaps there is nothing so dead as dead diplomacy. The diplomatists now make light of disclosures which a few years ago would have moved Europe, and affected the grouping of nations. The end of diplomacy is an entente, or a treaty. Once the pact is made the intriguing is forgotton. Revelations after the event only matter if the parties are not well content, and are ready to jump at a quarrel. Our present understanding with Russia, is able, it seems, to stand the strain of these revelations. They were sensational only for yesterday. The three cross-dealing parties, Russia, England, and Japan—are for the moment friends. Everyone is agreed to pooh-pooh the "revelations" of a Japanese diplomatist who had reasons for being inconvenient to the Japanese Government. Had they come at a moment of strain there would have been heavy headlines in all the newspapers of Europe.

On Being Shocked.

"The New Statesman".—Being shocked is evidently still one of the favourite pastimes of the British people. What we have no patience with is the case of those people who are always shocked in herds. They are intellectually too lazy to be shocked, so to say, off their own bat. Tolstoy never shocked Europe more than a pennyworth so long as he romped through the seven sins like nearly any other man of his class. He only scandalised us when he began to try to live in literal obedience to the Sermon on the Mount. When we are in church, no doubt, we say "fie" to the young man who had great possessions and would not sell all that he had and give to the poor, as Jesus commanded him. But in real life we should be disturbed only if the young man took such a command seriously.

Tolstoy's Dictum.

"Daily Mail".—How to distribute wealth more equitably, how to make the lives of the ninety and nine more free and spacious, brighter, and less precarious—that is the supreme problem of the modern world. It will be solved only when men learn to apply to social and industrial issues the profound truth of Tolstoy's dictum: 'We constantly think that there are circumstances in which a human being can be treated without affection, and there are no such circumstances.'

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

FORGERY IN BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTER.

KING-EMPEROR VS. AMIRMIYA JIWANMIYA.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted the accused-appellant along with one Babar under Sec. 466, Sec. 471 with 109, Sec. 477 A. and Sec. 193, Indian Penal Code, respectively with the commission of the forgery of an entry in the Birth and Death Register of Jessarwa for the year 1900, and the removal of certain pages in a similar register of the same place for 1902, thus fabricating false evidence, and with abetting the first accused Babar in using the certified copy of the forged entry before the concliator; and sentenced the accused-appellant to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences, the sentences to run concurrently.

The facts of the case are these:—On the 29th of July 1910 Hiralal Chaganlal of Petlad filed two applications, Nos. 368 and 369, before the Conciliator of Palej, Mr. Motilal Bhailal under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. The first was against the accused, Babar Jalam and his cousin, Jhaver Jibhai and the second against Babar Jalam alone. Hiralal based his claims, which were for the recovery of the mortgage moneys, on bonds dated the 1st of July 1900 and the 12th of August 1901, respectively, which purported to have been executed, the first by Jhaner Jibhai and the deceased father of Babar, Jalam Bechar, and the second by Jalam Bacher alone.

The first date of hearing was fixed to be the 18th September 1910. On this date, the defendant, Babar Jalam appeared before the Conciliator and pleaded ignorance of the debt, adding that the claims did not appear to him genuine, as the plaintiff had never made any demand for the moneys alleged to be due. He also gave out that his father, Jalam Bachar had died before the dates of the bonds on which the claims were based. The Conciliator accordingly adjourned the two cases, from time to time, till the 29th of October 1910, to allow Babar to produce a *dakula* about the alleged previous date of the death of his father. In the meantime on the 26th of October 1910, Babar applied to the Mamlatdar of Borsad to be furnished with a certified copy of the entry in the Birth and Death Register of Gesarva of 1909, relating to his father's death, which, he stated in the application, had taken place in June of that year. The application went in due course to the Ferist Karkun in charge of the taluka records, one Dahyabhai Nargabhai, who had been posted there by the Mamlatdar. The next day (27th October), the Ferist Karkun asked the peon who was in direct touch with the records (known as the Daftarband) to take out the required register and hand it over to a candidate for copying. The Daftarband at the time was accused No. 2 Amirmiya, who had been in the daftarkhana as Daftarband for many years. The second accused, Amirmiya, accordingly, brought out the register of 1900 and pointed out to the candidate, Dhula, the particular entry to be copied. Dhula, accordingly, prepared a copy and gave it to the Ferist Karkoon, who compared, it with the original, which was held by Dhula. The copy was then certified by the Mamlatdar as a true copy; and it was given to the applicant, Babar Jalam on the evening of the 27th. Babar took it to the Conciliator on the 29th, which was the next date of hearing, and the Conciliator's clerk. Bhimaji kept it with the applications on which endorsements to the following effect were written:—"The extract from the Birth and Death Register shows that the bonds sued on are false, and so the papers are submitted to the Sub-Judge for disposal as he thinks fit.

Those endorsements were written under the instructions of the Conciliator, who then asked Bhimaji to go the next day to the Sub-Judge's Court with the applications and the certified extract. But the next and subsequent days were Diwali holidays, and the court was to open on the 4th of November. Bhimaji, accordingly, kept the papers in the Conciliator's box and put off going to the Sub-Judge at once. On the 29th October, Harilal's clerk, Gordhan was present at the Conciliator's office. He knew what happened on that date and informed his master, Harilal of it. Harilal and Gordhan hit upon a plan of mending matters before the papers went to the Sub-Judge, by asking one Gathabhai Bhagwandas to interfere and prevail upon the Palaj Conciliator to cancel the damaging endorsements on the two applications, and to refrain from sending the certified extract from the Birth and Death Register to the Sub-Judge. Jethabhai accordingly was taken by Hiralal and Gordhan to the Palaj Conciliator's son, Bapalal, who was *mukhi* of that place, and at Bapalal's house it was arranged with Motilal that the original applications should be destroyed and fresh ones substituted in their place. That was accordingly done. One Lalu was made to re-write the old applications. Those new applications were duly signed by Harilal, then the old stamps were removed from the old applications and were fixed on the new applications. At the time when the old applications were given, Mr. Motilal's clerk was one Pardhu; he had dated the stamps, and also noted on the back of the applications the date of presentation. That clerk had been transferred. So the endorsements about the date of presentation of the applications were written by Motilal's other son, Jhaverbhai, although the dates on the old stamps remained in the hand-writing of the old clerk, Pardhu. Then the clerk, Bhimaji was made to re-write the several endorsements about the dates fixed for hearing from time to time, except those relating to the last date, *viz.*, the 29th October 1910. Instead of the old endorsements under this last date, it was written that the defendants did not appear and so a certificate had been issued to the plaintiff. The certified extract from the Birth and Death Register was kept back by Motilal himself. That was done on the 5th November; and Harilal and Gordhan thus succeeded in gaining their object. The arrangement was that the certified extract should be returned by Motilal to Babar for production in the regular suits if he liked. And Harilal and Gordhan had believed that Babar's father, Jolam had in fact died during the plague of November 1902. Harilal, accordingly, came over to Borsad on the same date (5th November) and in the evening presented an application to the Mamlatdar for a copy from the Birth and Death Register of the entry relating to Jalam's death, which was believed to have taken place in November 1902. Along with that petition Harilal left word with the Mamlatdar that he had suspected some alterations in the registers. The Mamlatdar, accordingly, accepted that application, although it then bore no stamp; and at once asked his Aval Karkoon to go to the record room and fetch him the Birth and Death Registers of Jesarva for 1899 to 1902, without making a fuss about it. The Aval Karkoon accordingly brought the four registers to the Mamlatdar, who kept them under lock and key in his own box. The Daftarband was then in the Dafterkhana, and as soon as he saw that done, he atonce applied to the Mamlatdar for 15 days' leave. This was allowed by the Mamlatdar. The leave was subsequently extended for a month longer. The Mamlatdar, on examining the registers, found Ex. 6A. altered as above; and also found the last few pages of the register of 1902 missing. He then prosecuted his inquiries and submitted his report to the District Deputy Collector, who ordered the papers to be filed. The Daftarband in the meantime resigned his service in the meantime, without rejoining from his leave. On the 16th November 1910, Bhimaji was transferred from Palaj by the Sub-Judge at the request of the Conciliator, Mr. Motilal, who did not quite agree with him. On the 10th, after he had joined his new appointment under another Conciliator, Bhimaji made a complaint in writing to the Sub-Judge, bringing to notice the serious alterations the Palaj Conciliator, Motilal had made regarding the two applications of Harilal. The Sub-Judge, accordingly, prosecuted his inquiries and, having found Bhimaji's complaint true, reported the matter to the District Judge. In the meantime Motilal sent in his resignation; and both Motilal's and Jethabhai's appointments were cancelled by the Government. The District Judge then brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, Kaira, the fact that the Birth and Death Registers of Jesarva had been seriously tampered with. And the District Magistrate, after calling for reports from his subordinates, ordered the prosecution of the present two accused.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. G. S. Rao for the accused-appellant, confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal. Mr. Justice Shah, in delivering the judgment of the court, said that in the case the accused were charged with various offences regarding entry in a register. The Sessions Judge had convicted both the accused of the offences charged. So far as the case of the Accused No. 1 was concerned, there was no doubt as to his guilt. It was not necessary for him to re-capitulate all the circumstances which had led to the crime. As regards the accused No. 2, he was fully convinced that his guilt was also established. He would therefore dismiss the appeal, and confirm the conviction and sentence.

PLAY IN COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

KING-EMPEROR v. SORABJI HORMUSJI AND NINE OTHERS.

(Bef re Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

The facts of this case are briefly as follows:—

Sorabji Hormusji Chassan was charged before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate with keeping a common gaming house on the 27th April 1913, and the other nine accused with gaming in the said house with cards, dice and money, under Secs. 4 and 7 of Act IV of 1887. The Magistrate acquitted Sorabji of the offence of keeping a common gaming house, but convicted him of that of gaming in a common gaming house and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100. He also convicted the other accused of the offence of gaming in a common gaming house and ordered them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

The applicants came to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction. The accused No. 1, Sorabji stated that he had been charged with keeping a common gaming house and that all along his defence had been on the said line. He had never been informed that he had to meet a charge of gaming in a common gaming house nor ever given an opporunity in the slightest degree to make his defence, and the conviction under Sec. 4 for gaming arrests of the accused-applicants were illegal as the men had been originally confined by two police constables although the latter had no warrants with them. Afterwards the Police Inspector, Mr. Smith repaired to the scene of the offence armed with the warrant.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted a rule to the accused No. 1, and ordered the record and proceedings in his case to be sent for; but they rejected the application of the other accused.

Mr. Rustam Wadia, instructed by Mr. B. F. Dastoor, appeared on behalf of the accused-appellants.

PROSECUTION FOR PERJURY PROCEEDINGS QUASBED.

KING-EMPEROR VS. BHAURAO KASHINATH KULKARNI.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.)

This was an application for revising an order, under Sec. 476 of the Criminal Proceedure Code, passed on the 16th of June, 1913, by Mr. N. K. Mhaskar, First Class Magistrate of Kopergaon, directing that the applicant, Bhaurao Kashinath Kulkarni be prosecuted for the offence of perjury.

The facts of the case are these:—

On the 16th of June 1913, the applicant, Bhaurao Kulkarni was being examined as a witness for the prosecution in Criminal case No. 17 of 1913, which was being heard by the First Class Magistrate of Kopergaon. In his examination-in-chief Bhaurao deposed that he had never gone to Nagpur. He also said that a certain receipt (Ex. 4 A.) was not in his hand-writing, and that the signature on the said receipt was not his. When cross-examined the witness further said that he had gone to Nagpur and that he had both written and signed the receipt (Ex. 4 A.). Upon these facts the Magistrate was of opinion that the witness had committed perjury. The learned Magistrate, therefore, proceeded under Sec. 476 of the Procedure Code and sent the witness in custody on the same day to another First Class Magistrate at Kopergaon, to be dealt with according to law.

The witness, Bhaurao applied to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction, to revoke the sanction and the proceedings instituted against him in the court below. His application was granted and the rule came on for final disposal yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Their Lordships, after hearing the pleaders, made the rule absolute and set aside the proceedings of the court below. Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering judgment of the court, said that if a witness said one thing in his examination-in-chief and thereafter said something else, and gave out that the latter answer was the correct answer, he should not be proceeded against, as the aim of courts of justice was to encourage the witnesses to the truth. There were, besides, rulings of the court (Sec. 8, Bom. H. C. 126, and 4. Bom. L. R. 778), which laid down that such a course was illegal and should not be upheld.

Mr. A. V. Lele appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CHEATING A WOMEN.

THE JUDGMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on the case in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged W. G. Harrison, *alias* Captain the Hon. N. Stokes with cheating a Frenchwoman named Germanie Maxe in respect of three different sums of money amounting to Rs. 470. Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution.

His Worship, convicting the accused, said the complainant had sent the accused certain sums of money on the strength of three letters written by the accused, and the fact of the letters having been written was admitted by the defence. The complainant believed the representation made in these letters by the accused, who gave her the word of a British officer and promised to take her to Africa, where all would be well. She had also stated that believing these representations and being anxious to abandon the kind of life she was leading she sent him money from time to time. To send him money she borrowed a sum of Rs. 25 from one Mina and Rs. 485 from another person. She subsequently remitted more sums to him, and there was no doubt whatever that the accused had cheated her. It was a hard and cruel case.

Mr. Sullivan asked for an exemplary punishment as, he said, the accused had a previous conviction. The accused had been sentenced at Madras to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 200, for passing off as Captain Elton and immediately after his release from jail he had cheated the complainant. The evidence had shown clearly that the accused had sunk this unfortunate woman deeper in the mire.

THE SENTENCE.

His Worship sentenced the accused to undergo an aggregate term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 750, or in default, to undergo three months' further imprisonment. Out of the fine if recovered, Rs. 700 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DEALINGS IN COTTON.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KHUSHALCHAND GOPALDAS, *v.* GUNGARAM BEHARILAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

The first defendant appeared in person on behalf of himself and the second defendant.

This suit had appeared as a short cause on the board of 5th August, when it was adjourned for two months to enable the defendants to put in a written statement and pay the amount due.

The defendant said that he could not pay, as his attorneys demanded Rs. 300 for their costs. There was a difference in the account of Rs. 662. The plaintiffs owed him Rs. 302 for salary and Rs. 820-5-0 represented the "nazarana" (difference) in "tejimandi" transactions.

Bhimraj Hiralal, assistant munim of the plaintiff, said that the defendants, father and son, were a firm doing business at Mulkapur in the Berars and had employed the plaintiff as their "pukka adatya" in Bombay. He honoured and paid their "hundis" and entered into forward transactions in linseed, silver, etc., on their behalf. Accounts were sent every Diwali to the defendants. On 23rd October, 1911, the accounts showed a sum of Rs. 718 as due from the defendants to the plaintiff, and this was admitted by the former. Further dealings then took place and in Diwali of 1969, a sum of Rs. 3,103 was found due. This account was also forwarded to the defendants, who thereupon came to Bombay and saw the plaintiff's "mehta" at the "pehdi." Together they went through the accounts, when the defendant claimed a reduction of Rs. 105, which was allowed. The amount now due was Rs. 2,998 with interest at 5¾ per cent. per annum from 10th November, 1912. The plaintiff denied that there was any sum due to the defendants on account of "nazarana," as there was no loss on he "teji-mandi" transactions. The Bombay firm had never employed the defendant in their services. The Jubbulpore firm might have done so; he (the munim) could not say, as his master had 40 or 45 branches in India.

On the defendant saying that he had documents to show that he was employed by the plaintiff, the Court intimated that the suit was too long to be tried there and then. The defendant thereupon, on plaintiff's counsel's suggestion, agreed to let his accounts, papers, etc., be inspected by the plaintiff attorneys to enable him to consider this position.

His Lordship thereupon ordered the suit to stand over till the next short cause day. Costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Tyabji Dayabhai and Co..

DISPUTE OVER TRADE-MARK.

PAPER MERCHANTS AT LAW.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

A. ABDEALLI AND BROS. *v.* MAHOMEDALI RAJABALLY & Co.

This was a notice of motion by the plaintiffs to restrain the defendants from selling or importing paper with a certain watermark and a certain trade-mark "Lalul" on the packets of the paper, pending the disposal of the suit.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the notice.

Mr. Davar appeared, on behalf of the defendants to show cause.

The plaintiffs complained both of the water-mark in the paper and the label. The plaintiffs' trade-mark consisted of the representation of a flag and the plaintiffs claimed an exclusive right to use it. The defendant had formerly been in the employ of the plaintiffs. After he had left, the plaintiffs, he began to sell paper inferior to that of the plaintiffs at a lower price under a trade-mark very similar to that of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs alleged that the similarity was such that ordinary purchasers would be deceived into believing the paper sold by the defendants to be that of the plaintiffs.

The defendant said that the plaintiff's trade-mark had been used by other manufactures of paper and the plaintiffs had no right to its exclusive use. The trade-mark of the plaintiffs was not a registered trade-mark. They said that their paper was superior to that of the plaintiffs and the get-up of their packets was dissimilar to that of the plaintiffs' packets.

After some argument His Lordship passed an order by consent. The suit was to be placed on some hoard for hearing on the 14th November, 1913, and the defendants undertook not to sell paper bearing the trade-mark objected to by the plaintiffs till the disposal of the suit costs were made costs in the cause.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas.

Attorneys for the defendants: Payne & Co.

FATHER'S LIABILITY HIS TO INSOLVENT SON.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

RAHIMTULLABHOY MEHERALLY CHINOY AND OTHERS *v.* RUTTONSEY RAMJI.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs claimed from the defendant Rs. 19,510-6-3 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from 22nd October, 1911, under the following circumstances:—

Jafferbhoy Ruttonsey became insolvent in July 1911, and all his etsate became vested in the Official Assignee. In March 1912, the said Jafferbhoy submitted a scheme for the arrangement of his affairs, which was approved of by the Court. Under the scheme, the plaintiffs became the trustees in insolvency of the defendant, and all his property, including the debts due by him, became vested in them.

The defendant, who was the father of the said Jafferbhoy Ruttonsey, was indebted to the latter in a large sum of money, having worked as his son's agent in Zanzibar to sell his goods on commission. In November 1912, the defendant admitted that the sum of Rs. 39,510-6-3 was due by him to Jafferbhoy. The defendant paid Rs. 20,000 on account of the said debt to the Official Assignee.

The balance due is, therefore, Rs. 19,510-6-3, for which the plaintiff asked for a decree.

A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with inteerest at 6 per cent. per annum from 22nd October, 1911, till payment. Costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

SHORT CAUSES.

DECREE ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE KATHIAWAD AND AHMEDABAD BANKING CORPORATION *v.* KALIDAS DHANJI.

Mr. Jafferbhai appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant Kalidas appeared in person.

This was a suit on a promissory note of Rs. 5,000 passed on the 19th of November and signed by the defendant.

Mr. Jafferbhai submitted that the defendant had admitted in a letter that he did sign the note, but it was done for the accommodation of somebody else. The defendant said that he was not liable. He had signed a *hundi* but for the accommodation of somebody else.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 9 per cent. and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Amin and Desai.

JUDGMENT BY KING'S BENCH.

DECREE PASSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

A. D. MATHER *v.* VITHALDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY AND OTHERS.

This suit had been filed by the plaintiff by his constituted attorney, against the defendants to recover the sum of Rs. 17,000 and odd with interest. The suit was based on a judgment obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant and one Churchill in the High Court of Justice, Kings Bench Division, London.

The plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 17,755 with interest thereon at 4 per cent. per annum from 3rd April, 1913, until judgment.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the third, fourth and fifth defendants.

The first and second defendants did not appear.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that the suit should be stayed. His clients had filed an appeal from the decision of Bailhache, J., of the King's Bench Division of London. That appeal was still pending. He submitted that staying the suit was the right thing to do under the circumstances. If the plaintiff obtained a decree here and his clients succeeded in appeal, there would be complications. Then his clients would have to apply to have the decree vacated. He would refer His Lordship to Halsbury's Laws of England, vol. 6.

He would also draw His Lordship's attention to the affidavit of Kallianji J. Naranji, the third defendant.

Mr. Strangman for the plaintiff submitted that under O. 50, Rule 16, an appeal should not operate as a stay. No stay of execution had been asked for by the defendants. After all he asked the Court to take into consideration the fact that no such rule applied in England.

Mr. Setalvad. They may as well get the decree after the appeal is decided.

Macleod, J.: They are entitled to a decree now whatever may happen as regards execution he cannot say.

Mr. Setalvad referred to Section 14 of the Civil Procedure Code and said that either the proceedings should be stayed at this stage or a decree should be passed and the execution of the decree be stayed.

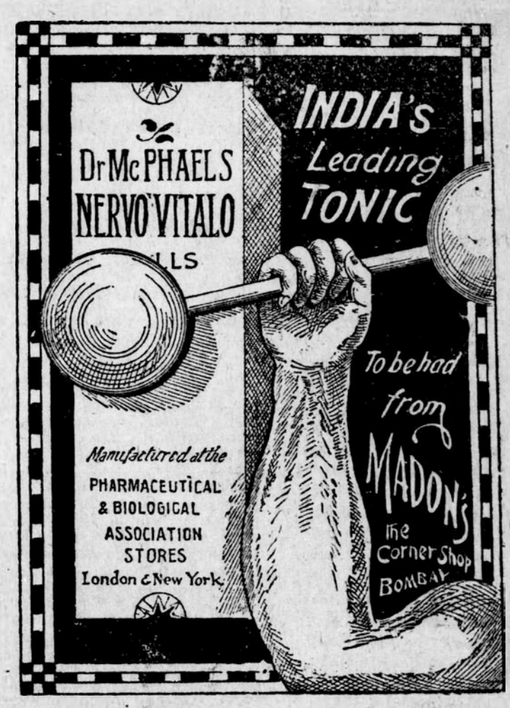
Mr. Strangman then submitted that the decree of Bailhache, J. was annexed to the plaint. He referred to Annual Practice, 1913, and said that according to English Law interest would run on the decree. He took it that it was admitted that nothing was paid on that decree. He, therefore, asked for a decree.

Mr. Setalvad said that he admitted that nothing was paid on that decree.

His Lordship ordered that he would not stay the proceedings, but would pass a decree in the plaintiff's favour. Accordingly a decree for Rs. 17,755 with interest and costs was passed by His Lordship.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Little and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Raghavyya and Nagindas.



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PEARL NECKLACE ROBBERY.

DRAMATIC EVIDENCE AT BOW-STREET.

DECOY'S "FAIRY TALES."

Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street continued in mail week, the hearing of the charge against the five men alleged to have been concerned in the theft of the £117,000 pearl necklace, the property of Mr. Max Mayer, while it was in transit from Paris to Mr. Mayer's premises in Hatton Garden.

The defendants are:—

JAMES LOCKETT, aged 51, jeweller, Powas-gardens, Golder's Green;

JOSEPH GRIZZARD, 46, diamond merchant, Parkholme-road, Dalston;

SIMON SILVERMAN, 41, Austrian subject, diamond broker, Benworth-road, Bow;

LEISIR GUTWIRTH, 39 Austrian subject, diamond broker, Patherton-road, Canonbury; and

DANIEL MCCARTHY, 82, independent, Northampton-street, Clerkenwell.

Mr. R. D. Muir and Mr. G. C. Peever conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Prosecutions. Mr. Lewis Margetts appeared for Lockett and Grizzard, Mr. Osborn for Gutwirth, Mr. J. P. Valetta for Silverman and Mr. Harry Ricketts for McCarthy.

Those who arrived early at Bow-street, on September 12, and waited for nearly two hours while the ordinary police-court business was disposed of, were ultimately rewarded for their patience, for dramatic evidence was given when the hearing was resumed of the charge of stealing and receiving the £117,000 pearl necklace belonging to Mr. Max Mayer, of which there had been no indication when Mr. Muir opened the case for the prosecution. As soon as the defendants appeared in the dock Mr. Quadrastein, the Parisian pearl broker, went into the witness-box to complete his story, which had already lasted two days. This he did in a little over half an hour.

As before, Mr. Quadratstein's statements were straightforward, and were made in the baldest possible manner. He described how Gutwirth informed him to what expenses he and his friends had been put in regard to the pearls. Gutwirth, he said, even wrote the items, which amounted to £2,400 in all, on a piece of paper. Of this sum two postmen were to get £200 each, and had already received £100 apiece. This is the first hint which has been thrown out as to the manner in which Mr. Mayer's pearls got into the wrong hands.

MEETING IN ANTWERP.

A little later a sensational theft at the Cafe Monico some years ago was recalled when the witness detailed another conversation with Gutwirth, the effect of which was that Lockett had charge of the pearls, that he was "absolutely all right," and that he was the man who had snatched the bag from Mrs. Goldschmidt in the Cafe Monico. That did not matter, put in Mr. Muir, but Lockett himself made the comment from the dock, "You may as well put it down." A query from the magistrate elicited the statement that Brandstatter was present when Gutwirth said this.

In the afternoon further particulars of this remarkably interesting story were forthcoming. Samuel Brandstatter, Quadratstein's cousin, told of his meeting with Gutwirth in Antwerp, when the latter is alleged to have admitted to him that Mr. Mayer's pearls were in the hands of himself and his friends. Brandstatter, who spoke in German, gave his evidence through an interpreter, and bore out his cousin's long description of the many meetings in London.

M. Henri Salomon, Mr. Mayer's agent in Paris, was listened to with close attention as he described the way in which he packed the box in which the necklace was despatched through the post to London. With the box before him—it had been received from the custody of the French court—he showed his method of packing and sealing, and remarked that the seals, as they are at present, were not the same as those he put on. The box is lightly fashioned of wood, being about 18in. long and 2in. or 3in. in depth. Cotton wool was packed about the case in which the pearls rested, and blue linen paper was wrapped round the box, the lid of which was nailed down. On this outer covering the seals were affixed.

Although they had to wait a considerable time on September 13 before the magistrate at Bow-street Police-court was able to resume the hearing the public had the satisfaction of listening to several important witnesses. Mr. Muir, for the prosecution, resumed his examination for Samuel Brandstatter, the Parisian diamond dealer and cousin of Mr. Quadratstein, whose evidence, given in German, was translated by an interpreter. It was stated at the previous hearing that after he and Quadratstein had seen Grizzard, who had named 1,000,000f as the price of the necklace, they arranged to leave London and to return in a few days to complete the business. Instead of leaving, however, he and his cousin went to Charing-cross Station, and then to the Great Eastern Hotel, where they remained a few days.

LETTER IN YIDDISH.

Mr. Brandstatter now took up the story from this point, and related how Mr. Quadratstein got into communication with Messrs. Price and Gibbs, the underwriters. Witness afterwards wrote a letter to Gutwirth, in Yiddish, which was sent to Paris, and forwarded from there to London. In that note witness said his buyer believed the three pearls he had seen belonged to the necklace, and he would increase the price. A reply was brought to London by Mrs. Quadratstein, and subsequently witness and his cousin moved to another hotel.

Great interest was aroused when Mr. Brandstatter stated that, at the First Avenue Hotel, in the presence of Quadratstein, Spanier, Silverman, and Grizzard, he saw the whole of the pearls of the missing necklace, as well as two drops and a single pearl. He explained that at the beginning of the interview the necklace was in Grizzard's possession. Grizzard then handed it to Silverman, and at the end of the interview Grizzard took the pearls away, accompanied by Silverman.

DELAY IN SETTLING PURCHASE.

At a later date Mr. Brandstatter and his cousin moved to another hotel, and stayed under the name of "Dubois." There they saw Gutwirth and told him their buyer was annoyed about the delay in settling the purchase, as he had an Indian buyer. Gutworth was promised £3,000 commission, instead of £2,000, if the business could completed then. The cross-examination of the witness was postponed until next Friday.

Two commissionaires at Mr. Mayer's premises at 88, Hatton-garden, spoke to receiving the parcel believed to contain the necklace from a postman, and to placing it in safe custody until Mr. Mayer arrived. Mr. Mayer himself detailed how the parcel was opened, and now, instead of finding the pearls inside, he discovered only a few pieces of sugar, such as were used in French cafes. He added that his clerks called his attention to the imperfect packing of the parcel, and he noticed that a new case, that had been made for the necklet, had been "roughed" with sugar.

The selling price of the necklace Mr. Mayers estimated at £135,000, as there was a difference between the cost and the selling prices. He also valued the three other pearls that were missing from the parcel at about £1,600. In cross-examination Mr. Lewis Margetts elicited the interesting statement that the necklace had been in Mr. Mayer's possession since last October, and that such a string would have taken about ten years to collect. At the conclusion of the day's hearing the magistrate remanded the defendants until this morning.

McCARTHY DISCHARGED.

At the conclusion of the resumed hearing on September 15 the magistrate discharged Daniel McCarthy, one of the five defendants.

McCarthy, who is a quiet, white-haired man, well over 80 years of age, occupied a seat immediately in front of the dock, which was filled by the other defendants, Lockett, Silverman, Grizzard, and Gutwirth. As the witnesses followed each other into the box he sat perfectly still, although, like his fellow-defendants, he listened carefully to all that was said. Shortly before the case was adjourned, Mr. Muir, for the prosecution, informed the magistrate that he had now heard all the evidence against McCarthy, which was that that defendants was in possession of at least two £5 notes, and that he was an associate of Gutwirth. Mr. Muir also submitted that McCarthy had given a false account of how he obtained the notes, but he admitted that, assuming all those things to be proved, they did not show that McCarthy had taken a guilty part in the transaction.

Mr. Graham Campbell, the magistrate, at once turned to McCarthy and said: "You will be discharged." A few minutes afterwards the Court rose, and McCarthy walked slowly out into the corridor. Here he was surrounded by the spectators, many of whom shook him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him on his acquittal.

ARREST IN A BAR.

Considerable time was occupied by the evidence of witnesses from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, of Ludgate-circus, who testified to changing several French bank-notes, some of which, they were able to state, were presented by certain of the defendants. The story of McCarthy's arrest in the bar of the George public-house, at Brook-street, Hatton-garden, was referred to by Mrs. Hettie Goldstein, mother of the licensee, who remarked that just before being taken into custody McCarthy had handed her a bouquet of flowers, to be given to Gutwirth.

Mr. F. B. Price, a member of a firm of insurance assessors, narrated the circumstances which led him to give 100,000 francs to Mr. Spanier, the pearl merchant, of Paris, and explained that some hours after handing over the notes he received two pearls from that gentleman. Eight of the 1,000 franc notes found in the possession of Silverman corresponded in their numbers with eight of the parcel of notes which Mr. Price had made up. Identification of one of the notes was confirmed by the fact that the witness recognised it by sticking-plaster, which was fixed to the back of the note.

A MATTER OF PRECAUTION.

Mr. Margetts closely questioned Mr. Price is to his reasons for insisting on the periodical return of the notes by Messrs. Spanier and Quadratstein. Mr. Price explained that he adopted this line of action as a precaution, and not because he could not trust them. The interesting point was also brought out that observation was kept on Quadratstein during the time the money was in his possession. "Again as a matter of precaution?" inquired Mr. Margetts. "I thought, perhaps, some of your clients might have knocked him down," retorted the witness. Pressed as to the reason, he said it was a matter of precaution.

Until June it appeared from the evidence of Thomas Dickson, the housekeeper at 101, Hatton-garden, where Silverman had an office, that this defendant had been in the habit of not attending the office until about 9-30 a.m. or later. Thereafter he changed his custom, and was present at Hatton-garden by eight o'clock, or a little earlier. Instead of having the first post given into the custody of the housekeeper, as had been his practice, he gave instructions to the post office, it was stated, that his correspondence was to be delivered to himself personally.

PEARLS IN COURT.

Those who were fortunate enough to gain admission to Bow-street Police-court on September 18 had their curiosity eased to some extent by the view of Mr. Max Mayer's wonderful pearl necklace, which was recovered in so strange a way. The jewels, which were under the care of Chief Detective-inspector Ward, being brought to the court in a brown brief bag, have been strung together again, fifty-seven of them—four are still missing—on a silken thread, and their splendid size, lustre, and colour caused everyone to strain forward in order to see them as clearly as possible. The string was handed to Mr. Mayer, and also to Mr. Salamans, his Parisian agent, both gentlemen holding it up in order to count the pearls and explain the marks on certain of them.

Mr. Max Bloch Spanier, a Parisian pearl merchant, who has been described by the cousins, Messrs. Quadrastein and Brandstatter, as the "buyer," was the principal witness of the day. His story held the attention of every hearer throughout, and his description of the methods—the apparently successful methods, too—employed to keep in touch with those who were said to hold the stolen pearls savoured far more of a sensational work of fiction than of incidents in real life.

MR. SPANIER'S EVIDENCE.

First of all Mr. Spanier introduced himself to Quadratstein by the production of a "green card," and then, though he speaks English perfectly and gave his evidence in the clearest fashion, he made a point in his narrative of the fact that, throughout the negotiations in regard to the jewels, he posed as being unable to speak or understand the language of this country.

Quite frankly, Mr. Spanier admitted that he lied to the defendants, and stated that he intended to lie so well that they could not tell whether he was speaking the truth or not, but he strongly repudiated the suggestion that he was in the habit of lying. He also told the Court that he utterly refused to go anywhere to see the jewels not in the nature of a public place, such as an hotel or tea-shop. A "fine, quiet mansion" at Golder's-green, where it was suggested the pearls could be inspected and weighed, did not appeal to him, and he disclaimed all knowledge of such a neighbourhood as Golder's-green.

The defence were anxious to know why, when he, Quadratstein, and Brandstatter had the entire necklace before them in a bedroom at the First Avenue Hotel, they did not give the alarm, or at least try to retain the gems. Mr. Spanier retorted that he was not "an expert" in that sort of thing, and that all he had been asked to do was to purchase three of the pearls.

Evidence given previously by Messrs. Quadratstein and Brandstatter was supported in the main by Mr. Spanier, but he had something quite new to say. One of the pearls in Mr. Mayer's necklace had belonged to him some two years previously, and he knew that after the sale by him Mr. Mayer had acquired it. Indeed, he had seen it when the latter showed him the whole string in June of this year, and recognised it again at the First Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Max Bloch Spanier, pearl merchant, of Rue Lafayette, Paris, who on the previous day told how, on the pretence of wishing to buy the pearls, he was shown the whole necklace in a room at the First Avenue Hotel, was recalled and re-examined by Mr. Muir on September 19.

Mr. Spanier said his instructions and offer of remuneration in this matter were contained in one letter which he received from Mr. Price (agent for the underwriters).

PEARL BUYER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Muir said that, omitting the preliminary portion, this letter read as follows:—

"The mission I ask you to undertake, not only for myself, but also for Mr. Max Mayer, is to meet a man whom I will indicate to you at a hotel in London, and go with him, possibly to some cafe, see the pearls, from your opinion as to whether they are worth at least £4,000, and pay over that amount in French notes for them and take the pearls.

I, of course, will provide you with the necessary money, and my clients will be happy to pay you a fee and your expenses and, in addition, you will not only earn their gratitude, but also mine and Mr. Mayer's.

This concluded Mr. Spanier's evidence.

Mr. Salamans, Paris agent for Mr. Mayer, entered the witness-box for the third time and produced a box which he said he had made up to represent as nearly as possible the one in which he posted the necklace to Mr. Mayer. The box was wrapped in blue linen-lined paper, with two seals at each end and three underneath.

According to the evidence which has already been given, when the original box reached Mr. Mayer's office there were ten seals at one end and four at the other end.

DOING BUSINESS IN CAFES.

Mr. Quadranstein was then recalled for cross-examination. Replying to Mr. Margetts, he said he was a diamond and pearl broker. He had no office in Paris, and transacted his business in cafes.

Is that the usual practice among diamond merchants there, or have they offices of their own?—Some have, and some have not.

May I take it that the higher class merchants have offices?—Quite so. I am not of the higher class.

Is your cousin, Mr. Brandstatter, the same class of merchant?—I don't know that there are several classes.

Has he an office?—Yes.

Do you deal with Brandstatter?—I have dealt with him.

Was it before or after you had seen the reward bill that you made up your mind to take this trip to England?—Before.

Did you make known to anyone in Paris the object of your visit here?—My wife and brother-in-law, Mr. Glowinsky.

To any one connected with the police?—The police?—Absolutely no.

May I take it that you were the spokesman and negotiator throughout?—Yes.

And the part Mr. Brandstatter played was under your directions?—Quite so.

The statement that you had a buyer who would go to half a million was your fertile imagination?—It was.

And all these other little fairy stories that from time to time emanated from you?—Yes.

Is this the first time you have played a similar part?—Absolutely.

Further hearing was adjourned.

100-YDS RACE. CHALLENGE ISSUED 20 YEARS AGO.

Photo by Centre News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Capt Back (43) beat Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot (49).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Thursday, the 9th October, 1913, will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of the Dashera, and consequently all the Departments of the G.P.O., and the Town Sub-Offices will on that day work as on Sundays. The telegraph branch of the combined offices will, however, remain open as on week days.

2. The latest day of posting registered letters and parcels for the Persian Gulf mail will be Wednesday, the 8th current.

A squadron of 12th Cavalry stationed at Allahabad will be sent to Bankipore for escort duty during the Viceregal visit there.

The "Pioneer" says that it is not as yet anticipated that it will be necessary to open famine works in the united provinces but the Government, acting on the principle that help is best given before the situtions becomes serious, is ready to make liberal takavi advances and to grant suspensions in the autumn collection of the revenue wherever such relief seems to be called for. Arrangements are also in progress for the supply of fodder from Government forests to Bundelkhand and parts of Agra and Allahabad Divisions where grazing is running short.

SIAMESE AT SCHOOL.

MISAPPLIED STUDIES.

The "World's Work" contains an interesting article on "The Siamese at School."

At the English schools in Bangkok scholars have the prospect of being sent to Europe to continue their education. King Chulalongkorn donated, and the present King Maha Vajiravudh continues to present two scholarships worth £300 a year for four years, to be competed for by *bona-fide* Siamese subjects under the age of nineteen.

The winner of a King's Scholarship, when in Europe, is allowed to take up any line of study he may choose on the sole condition that on his return to his own land he places his services at the Government's disposal.

Every year a number of Siamese boys are sent to England. Others go to Germany, Russia, or France. Some are financed by the Siamese Government, some by wealthy relatives.

THE STUDENT'S FUUTURE.

As to the results of this special training in Europe there is much to be said. In some directions, to foreign observation at least, they appear to be almost negative.

Considering the immense difference of mental structure and habit, it is astonishing that Siamese students do as well as they actually have done in our public schools and Universities. Indeed, to graduate at an English University is in itself an achievement of no mean order for Oriental youths with minds shaped by Eastern culture.

But the future of Siamese students is not, one must admit, always satisfactory. With their return to their native land there is often an end to effort in the direction of the foreign subject in which they have specialised.

The Siamese Government appears to set small value upon special acquirements. It is laughingly said that the student who has studied languages in Europe returns to Siam to take up work in the Forestry Department; he who has specialised in chemistry enters the gendarmerie; and so on.

OCCIDENTAL IDEAS.

The truth is that each scholar who returns from Europe to Siam is drafted into that department of the Government in which there is at the moment a vacancy.

Those in authority are of the opinion that his foreign study should fit him for any position. He has been sent abroad to qualify himself for special duty by absorbing Occidental ideas, and by making a study of those ideas from the Oriental point of view.

His foreign study is, in fact, but one obligatory episode in his official career.

As regards the work of educating Siamese girls, comparatively little progress has been made. The one Government girls' school—Sunandulya—was formerly staffed by English-women, but now has Japanese and Siamese teachers only. Wang Lang, a residential girls' school under mission control, has an excellent record of work and service.

Four Siamese girl students have been educated in England. Of these two are teachers at Sunandulya, one has married, one acts as secretary to H. M. the Queen-Mother, widow of King Chulalongkorn.

RACE ARRANGED 20 YEARS AGO

ADMIRAL DEFEATED BY CAPTAIN

Two young officers serving aboard H. M. S. Warspite on the Pacific Station, so far back as 1893, agreed to run a race of one hundred yards twenty years later, in whatever part of the world they might be. Those officers are now Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot, of the War College, Portsmouth, and Captain Eric R. C. Back, of H. M. S. Leviathan, and on September 16, they decided the event on the officers' United Service recreation ground at Portsmouth an interested spectator being the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, who, as Captain Hedworth Lambton, commanded the Warspite at the time the terms of the challenge were agreed upon, says the "Daily News."

In the remarkably good time for a man of his age (43) of 12 1-5secs., Captain Back won the race.

At the scene of the event a large circle of service friends had gathered, and a great reception was accorded to the contestants.

Both officers had undergone special training, and the Admiral turned the scale at 10 stone, and the Captain, who is his junior by six years, was two pounds heavier.

When the challenge which led to the race was made on the Pacific station both men were athletes of no mean order, and when they turned out in regulation running costumes both were fine examples of what sport does to keep men fit. Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux was judge, Commander A. Palmer timekeeper, and Commander Vaughan Lee starter.

When the contestants toed the line the excitement became intense. "Crack!" went the pistol, and away the pair dashed with the Admiral holding the advantage on the start. Captain Back did not seem to get into his stride till he had covered about ten yards, but then he increased his pace and rapidly gained on the Admiral, whom he caught at half the distance.

For a yard or two they were abreast, but then the Captain gained the lead and won by about a yard.

The Admiral palpably slackened in the last few yards, and it became known later that the muscles of his right thigh gave out, and of course this was a big handicap.

The wager for which the race was run was £2. In his lieutenant days Sir Robert Arbuthnot was distinguished as a smart three-quarter in the Service Rugby team.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water, which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondent into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M., 155, Jumma Musjid, Market.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

CASSEROLE COOKERY.

To those who have been good enough to read my series of letters, will come the remembrance of my constant recommendation of earthenware cooking vessels for the preparation of the food, which is rendered by their use far more nutritious as well as appetising. We English have the habit of calling a casserole a specific kind of dish with a cover, made of fireproof china, but casserole cookery, means cooking in any sort of dish or pan made of earthenware. In the "Daily Mirror" I see that they, with their usual common sense, have organised an enquiry into the increased cost of living in England and have secured the services of the great cooking expert, Mr. Herman Senn to help them. Under their auspices he is taking the daily catering cooking and general management of several average middle-class households, showing the mistress of each what to supply, where to buy it and how to cook it, and one of the things he has said to one of these fortunate enough to have his help and instruction was, "Get rid of all your old fashioned saucepans and get a set of the china casseroles." This is very much what I have been trying to persuade my readers to do in a modified degree, for with the conditions obtaining out here it would hardly be possible, unless lucky enough to have an electric cooking stove like a friend of mine in Bombay, to do away with the utensils which, in the main are so suited to the conditions of fuel and cooks as those out here. For after all the greater majority of Europeans out here have to use the native cooking places which are not so suited to casserole cookery, although even then, with the help of one of the native iron ovens, casseroles could be used quite easily.

PRINCIPLE OF CASSEROLE COOKERY.

But what really matters is the principle of the thing, and the principle of casserole and paper bag cookery is that of utilising the vapour engendered by the heat applied, to cook the food, which thus loses little of its weight, and what it does lose, is preserved to you in the essence or gravy, distilled in the process. I still am not too enamoured of the paper bag cookery, for there is a little taste of the paper no matter what particular patent you use, as were with the china there is absolutely none.

ROASTING WASTEFUL.

Roasting in the oven in a baking pan, is not only very wasteful, but it is open to very much the same objection, that the meat is affected either by other foods cooking at the same time, or from the odours of the oven itself produced by a long series of spillings which have not been cleaned up and have been burnt in. Once you can drill your cook into the proper and careful use of the casserole you will, I think, never return to the old fashioned mode of roasting and boiling. For with your old dekchies you can braise and steam perfectly well, which with the casserole cookery are all on the principle of cooking the foods in their own vapours.

ELECTRIC COOKING.

I see in one of the price lists of one of the local firms electric stoves advertised at rates within the means of a great many of us, which, on my return from a holiday next year, I certainly mean to try. I understand from the friend above mentioned that the Bombay Electric Supply Co., give very cheap rates for cooking only, so cheap that my friend tells me, once her cook learnt to use the power, the cost of it averages only As. 8 a day, which is little enough for the ordinary household. It seems to me that in this city we have within our grasp the possibility of having our food prepared in the most hygienic and scientific manner if we will only take the trouble to go into the matter ourselves, and instruct our cooks a little. As I have said before, most cooks like to learn and are encouraged by real interest taken in the cooking by their mistresses. I am noticing that most of the cookrooms on either side of me, into which I can look from my windows are kept very differently from what they used to be, and the mistresses are constantly in and out as I am myself, giving directions and seeing that their orders are carried out.

CONSIDERATION TO DOMESTIC STAFF.

In this connection, one little word of warning to the enthusiastic housewife, try never to go into the back premises when it is the time for the servants to be eating their food; you can easily discover for yourself when that is and so keep away in between certain hours. The domestic staff, as much as ourselves, appreciate a certain amount of privacy and like a memsahib who shows consideration in little matters of this sort. I do not consider myself at all an easy mistress to live with in the sense of letting slacksters be slack, but on the other hand I am known not to nag, and also to show my staff consideration in all sorts of ways which they are keenly cognisant of, so though I may have difficulty in getting suited, once I am I generally keep my servants a long time. I demand and expect honesty over food, and get it too once the butler finds out my idiosyncrasies, but whenever I get a chance, I share with them any extra dainty that sometimes comes to all of us. The other day it was a question of a quantity of a delicious fruit of which I sent parcels to various personal friends, but the staff each had their equal amount also and they were hugely pleased and salaamed most gratefully. There never was a truer proverb, in the main than "Good master, good man" there are exceptions of course, and such silly spoiling as is indulged in by a few people who have no sense of proportion, is only looked upon with contempt by the very people who are battening on absurd generosity.

OVER CLOTHING OF CHILDREN.

I wish it were possible to catch the eyes of even some of the mothers of the little mites of all ages I see with their ayahs on the maidan of a evening, and point out the real cruelty, not to say harm they are subjecting their children to in the quantities of clothing with which they are loaded in this terrible heat. As I have already stated, it is well known by doctors that children do not require the same amount of clothing that grown ups do, because at the rate at which they are growing, their nourishment is burnt up at a greater rate and where combustion is greater must there be greater heat also. Yet, in spite of all this widely spread knowledge, mothers have still an idea that their little ones need *more* clothing, which they pile on to them in a way to make anyone who can gauge their sufferings, weep to see. If it only caused them extreme discomfort it would be bad enough, but when it may mean all sorts of illnesses brought on by an overheating of the system, that is another thing. A child should never wear a hat or bonnet out here, once the time for the suntopee is over, yet how many poor mites did I not see yesterday with close fitting bonnets tied with ribbons under their poor little perspiring chins, or little boys with hot felt hats or thick caps and straw hats on, while their hair was wringing wet and their faces in beads of perspiration. I should just like some of you, my dear mistaken mothers, to clothe yourself in what you load down your unfortunate baby with, you who really require more clothing than it does, and see how comfortable you will feel. Perhaps it might make it more clear to you how very wrong you are to it, in subjecting it to such unnecessary misery for the sake of what you consider appearances or some equally untenable reason. Last evening with not a breath of air there was a nice perambulator with an ayah and a man in attendance, so the children evidently belonged to well to do people. There were two little things in the vehicle and the ayah had had the unusual sense to take of the hot stuffy bonnets, but spoilt this monumental piece of intelligence by keeping up the thick leathern hood, so it must have been Hades for the poor little soul inside it; this was half an hour after the sun had set.

SUITABLE CLOTHING.

Only once have I seen children clothed as they should be for this heat and both my husband and I remarked on it. They were two little, sturdy, healthy brothers clad in pretty enough little costumes of thin tussore knickers with a little cricketing shirt to match, with a low collar and a neat bow in front. No hot drill sailor suits with thick collars or other equally unnecessary clothing which so many, indeed the majority have to endure. These little chaps had not a speck of prickly heat, look quite comfortable and as far appearance was concerned vastly superior to all the others round them. Many years ago a very conscientious friend of mine used to have her babies about the same time that I did, and we had the same nurse, a most excellent woman. My friend's event had this time taken place before mine and the nurse told me of what had happened in regard to the clothing of my friend's baby. It was a very hot time of the year, yet my friend from over anxiety and want of practical knowledge, insisted on the little thing being rolled in flannel binders, flannel petticoats, and shawls in the regulation fashion, till the poor mite, became really ill and the doctor was called in. He, taking stock of the child's overclothing, said laconically" Take all that flannel off the child and take it for a good blow in the breeze." My nurse felt rather scared to make such a drastic change, and respectfully remonstrated, but he made her take off the offending garments then and there, made her find a very light shawl, and put her and the baby in the waiting carriage and told her to find the breeziest spot and stay there for an hour. The result was that the child revived like magic and every alarming symptom left from that moment. The child was simply being killed by overclothing and consequent over heating of thee whole system. I feel sure, and know that many and many a poor little one has been sacrificed to this extraordinary mania for over loading them with garments in a country where they should find it difficult to have too little clothing.

THE MODICUM OF CLOTHING NECESSARY.

A little silk and woollen vest and a pair of short drawers or knickers is all any child wants at home; abroad, for a girl this may be supplemented with the thinnest of sleeveless and lownecked dresses, for a boy, a little silken shirt. You will find that your children's tempers for one thing will improve marvellously, they will eat and sleep better and improve all through. I saw lots of the children of various ages crying and fretting yesterday and pointed out to my husband that everyone of these were shockingly overclothed and were evidently beside themselves with heat and misery which they could not explain. One of the little boys had a thick dark blue felt hat on well down to his ears, under which the perspiration was oozing on to his face. Fancy how maddeningly hot he must have felt!

VOICE CRYING IN THE WILDERNESS.

I very much fear I am like the voice crying in the wilderness, but if no one ever cries there is not even the chance of someone hearing and mayhap heeding, only unfortunately they are not synonymous terms. But, do dear mother who may chance to read my little sermon, try at least and see if your little one is not more healthy for being more sensibly clad for the heat at present prevailing. Do above all, discard all head gear, more especially any of those which fit closely round the head with the additions of furbelows and ribbons to add to the poultice effect. A child's head, of all parts should be kept as cool as possible—an overheated head affects the whole body.

TO-DAY'S MENU

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRES. (COLD RED-FISH PATTIES.
CINGALESE FISH SOUP.
CHICKEN SOUFFLE.
JUGGED BEEF EN CASSEROLE.
DEVILLED SARDINES.
WINE WATER ICE.

Fish, As. 5; Chicken, As. 10; Beef, As. 6; Eggs, As. 3-6; Potatoes, As. 2; Vegetable, As. 4; Odds and Ends, As. 4;
Total, Rs. 2-2-6.

HORS D'OEUVRES. (COLD RED-FISH PATTIES.

Make some little tartlet or ramequin cases with cheese pastry and fill them with the following mixture. Take four anchovies or twice that number of red fish and pound them with the yolks of three hardboiled eggs and a dessertspoonful of butter; season this with a drop or two of tobasco sauce a pinch of powdered mace and half a teaspoonful of Marmite or Lemco with enough warm water to make it the consistency of thick mayonnaise. After filling the moulds dust them with grated cheese and serve cold.

CINGALESE FISH SOUP.

For this make a good fish stock by boiling either a whole fish or the bones, and skin, etc., of several and let it cool, strain and skim. To a tablespoonful of butter melted in a pan, add three of grated onion and fry till soft, but not brown; mix a tablespoonful of rice flour with a teaspoonful of turmeric powder, half that of powdered cinamon, a little salt and pepper; fry this with the onion for 5 minutes, then add a little of the stock, a tablespoonful each of pounded almonds, grated cocoanut and pounded green ginger. Simmer this for half an hour and strain through a sieve, adding when serving a little lime juice. Serve with fried bread cut in dice.

CHICKEN SOUFFLE.

Make a panada with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter cooked together, a teacupful of stock, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, half that of onion juice, pepper and salt, and boil it well till it forms a sticky paste which comes away clean from the sides of the pan. When cool, stir into this a large cupful of finely minced chicken, and the yolks of three eggs. Well grease a souffle mould and half an hour before required stir into the mixture the whites of the eggs already whipped to a stiff froth. Fill the mould only two-thirds full and bake or steam it immediately. Serve with any good sauce.

JUGGED BEEF EN CASSEROLE.

In a casserole or fireproof earthenware dish with a cover, set three or four slices of bacon to cook gently, then add a tablespoonful of butter and in all this fry the pieces of beef out into thickish pieces, sprinkle while cooking with a tablespoonful of flour, and when all is a rich brown, add a good cupful of stock made from the bones of the meat and flavoured with vegetables. Let all simmer, carefully skim it then add an onion stuck with two cloves a piece of lime rind, pepper and salt, and a glass of port wine. Cover hermetically and set all to cook very gently for two hours at the side of the stove or in the oven stood on a grating. Skim it required before serving and send to table in the casserole.

DEVILLED SARDINES.

Cut bread into long pieces the size to take a sardine and fry them crisp. Remove the oil and skin from the required number of sardines and lay these on a well buttered paper, seasoning each with a dust of salt and a drop each of onion juice and tobasco sauce; heat them well in the oven. When ready place one on every toast and brush them over with a little dissolved Lemco; serve hot.

WINE WATER ICE.

Make a well boiled syrup of two large cups of water to three cups sugar and some orange peel, reducing and skimming well till it is treacly in consistency. To this add the juice of a dozen oranges and half a pint or a large cupful of sherry or Madeira and freeze very hard. This is a delicious hot weather sweet.

THE IDEAL MAN.

JAPANESE WOMEN'S VIEWS.

What qualities should the ideal man possess? In a Japanese magazine, "The Virtuous Lady Illustrated," Japanese women have been giving their opinions on this interesting subject. On the whole the qualities they most admire in a man are not strikingly different from our own, writes Mrs. Mary Macdonald Brown in the "Daily News."

"He must not be miserly" is the very first point they insist on. This is quite as it should be. Meanness spreads like a blight over the whole nature, and it is a vice which tends to increase with the years. "I hate a mean man," said Theognis, "and I veil myself when I approach him, having the volatile spirit of a little bird." The pursuer of petty economies, the fighter over farthings, ought to remain a bachelor. He will never learn the secret of how to be happy though married. Moreover, miserliness is a defect which cannot be hidden. It continually obtrudes itself in the everyday affairs of life. As a matter of fact it is easier to love a criminal of the grand sort than a mean man or a miser.

"He must not be too pre-occupied with his toilet, nor must he be a ladies' man," say the Japanese ladies. To this again most Englishwomen will say "amen." A slovenly man (Dr. Johnson notwithstanding) need never expect to inspire a lasting affection, and the same may be said of one who is over zealous about the elaborations of the toilet. But was not Disraeli a dandy? He ony affected to be one. He was a dandy by design (with one eye on the impressionable multitude), but no man with a brain like Beaconsfield was ever a dandy by nature.

THE WOMAN'S MAN.

Then "a ladies' man," though he may be decorative and "charming" (some women like charming men), though he may be polite and courteous, though he may be punctiliously mindful of his women friends' little predilections, whether she likes two lumps of sugar in her tea or none, if blue is "her colour" or pink, whether she swears by Arnold Bennett or Algernon Blackwood, is not to be chosen either as a friend or a husband. He who is every woman's friend is no woman's friend. The wise woman will appreciate the "ladies' man" in his proper place—as a passer of pretty compliments and as an excellent waiter at afternoon tea, for he knows to a nicety who likes brioches and who likes macaroons. In this particular department of social life the "ladies' man" meets a "felt want."

"He must be careful in speech, taking care to explain everything to which he alludes," is another Japanese dictum regarding the ideal man This savours slightly of priggishness and pedantry. "Careful in speech," he should be, but the man who "takes care to explain everything to which he alludes"—would in fact endear him to one, or the reverse? Does it not rather hold dark possibilities of an endless series of yawns and horrible hours of boredom? The eleborately explanatory man is a terror to society. In Emerson's phrase, he "puts whole drawing-rooms to flight."

THE ENCHANTING EGOTIST.

"He must never criticise a woman's coiffure or dress." But why not? Most men have an excellent sub-conscious taste in feminine dress. In many of them it lies deeply buried, and only needs some exalted or tragic moment, as when their wives appear in a surprisingly beautiful or a surprisingly ugly gown, to call it forth.

"He must not spend time in telling women his own particular tastes," continues the cruel oracle. But this is too sweeping. His tastes might be enthrallingly interesting. "I love to talk to mariners who come from a far countree," said Coleridge. Why? Because (apart altogether from the poet's mystical meaning) most mariners are unaffected souls who do not think it "bad form" to narrate the interesting things they have seen and done A philosopher who talks philosophy, an artist who discourses on art, a poet who waxes eloquent on poetry is a thousand times more attractive and more interesting than the conventional individual who is so fearful of transgressing the "manners and rules of good society" that he dare not talk of anything more thrilling than the weather, or some dreary "dinner table topics" culled from the pages of a morning paper. Besides, a dash of egotism is by no means unattractive in a man so long as it is not allowed to degenerate into puerile vanity. People who labouriously and consciously avoid speaking about themselves, from whose vocabulary the letter "I" is wholly eliminated, are really quite as trying as those who never speak about anything else. If a man does not, to a certain extent, keep his "ego" to the front, people will forget that he has one.

"He must be quick in decision and able to extricate himself from the most difficult situations." A cinematograph hero would fulfil both these conditions admirably. And cinematograph heroes are greatly beloved by the feminine members of the audience Obviously, therefore, the man who hesitates is lost. Dreamers and dawdlers have had their day. The modern woman worships energy.

"He must have an ideal." Say, rather, he must be an idealist. A practical mystic would make the ideal There would be something eternally surprising about the unexpectedness and the profundity of the mystic allied to the alertness of the business man. But, alas! practical mystics are as few and far between as the flying jinn—fewer and further, indeed.

OTHELLO OBSOLETE.

"He must not be too jealous." They evidently appreciate little jealousy, these ladies of Far Japan. Some Englishwomen like a lot of jealousy. They think it indicates affection. This is not always so, however. The man who is jealous by temperament is frequently jealous of almost everything and everybody that comes within his orbit. On the whole, the Japanese ladies are right. An ultra-jealous man is an unmitigated nuisance.

But the hardest test of all is the last. "He must not," say the fair Japanese judges, "after several years' acquaintance, become an object of disgust." Alas! that familiarity should in such a superlative degree breed contempt. But does it always? What about "Darby and Joan" and "John Anderson My Jo," and "My Old Dutch," to name but a few classical characters, or are they only mythical personages, the phantons of some wild dreamer's brain? "Nothing is more rare," said Leopardi, than the person who is "habitually durable." The ideal man is the man who is habitually durable.

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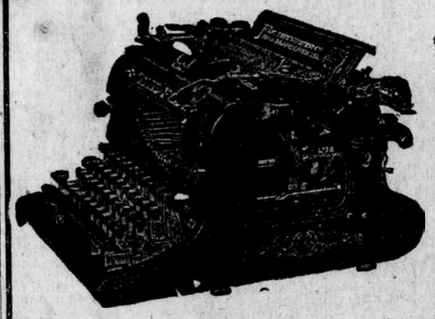

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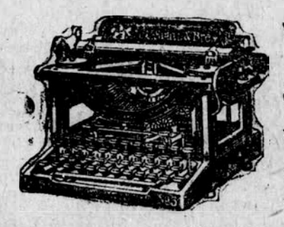

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